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THE SUPPLY OF GOLD, THE DECREASE OF BULLION, AND THE MONEY MARKET.

THE continued large decrease of bullion week after week, notwithstanding the extensive import of gold and silver, is a feature in our monetary affairs which well deserves the attention of the commercial body. According to the returns published this day the bullion in the Bank stands at 17,434,560*l*, being a reduction in four weeks of about 1,100,000*l*, in spite of large arrivals in the interim. We are not among those who look upon an export of the precious metals under all circumstances as an indication of an adverse state of trade or as the cause of just apprehension. On the contrary, we have frequently during the last two years endeavoured to show that, in the new circumstances of the production of gold, an export of that metal must necessarily become as regular a trade in England as that of coffee, indigo, cotton, or any other article of foreign production, which, being imported in the first instance into this country in payment for our manufactures, is again exported for consumption to some other European country, once more forming the subject of exchange for the raw materials of our manufactures or other produce which we require more pressingly. Gold has now become a great medium of payment for our exports from many parts of the world, not merely as a means of correcting an accidental derangement in the exchanges, but as an article of steady import from countries where it is produced as the chief representative of their labour. In that character it would obviously be as unprofitable for this country to accumulate an unnecessary stock of bullion in the Bank, as it would be that our warehouses should be loaded with coffee, sugar, or tea, to an extent far beyond our requirements; and it would be as desirable that we should exchange the surplus of the one as of the other with other countries for a supply of such commodities as we required to continue our manufactures, or to supply our daily and necessary wants. And it is as wholesome and necessary a function of trade in this way to dispose of gold as of any other commodity.

This operation has proceeded to a great extent during the last eighteen months. The following statement shows the receipts of gold and silver from the 1st January, 1852, to the beginning of the present month:—

	£	£
First:—In the year 1852, we imported—		
Gold from Australia	6,950,000	
Gold from United States	6,100,000	
Gold by West India Steamers	2,500,000	
Gold from Brazil and other places	530,000	
Total gold in 1852		16,080,000
Second:—In 1853 to Aug. 1, we imported—		
Gold from Australia	9,500,000	
Gold by West India Steamers	1,000,000	
Gold from America	2,100,000	
Gold from sundry places	320,000	
Total in 1853 to Aug. 1.		12,920,000
Total imports of gold from Jan. 1, 1852, to Aug. 1, 1853		29,000,000

During the same period there has been received at the Bank silver to the following amount:—

	£
From Mexico, West Indies, &c.	6,304,970
From Mediterranean	147,437
Total of silver..	6,452,407

The whole amount of bullion, then, received by these accounts—and this is independent of silver which has not passed through the Bank—is as follows:—

	£
Of gold	29,000,000
Of silver	6,452,407
	35,452,407

On the 1st of January, 1852, the bullion in the Bank was about 17,500,000*l*:—last Saturday, according to the accounts published this day, it was 17,434,580*l*, or as nearly as may be the same. It is probable that some additional quantity of coin is required for the circulation of this country at the present time, more than was necessary even eighteen months ago, partly occasioned by the price of provisions and partly by the increased activity of trade. But if in this way we even suppose 5,452,407*l* to be absorbed, we shall still have left no less than 30,000,000*l* of bullion, imported and re-exported during the period in question.

Taken by itself this fact would indicate nothing at which the least apprehension need be entertained. But when a rapid decline of bullion in the Bank, such as has taken place during the last month, is accompanied by so decided an increase in the demand for capital, and so considerable an advance in the rate of interest, and when both appear to be in some degree connected with an adverse exchange, we cannot but regard these combined facts as indicating a considerably increased demand for the loanable and disposable capital of the country. It may, indeed, be contended—and there is, no doubt, much truth in the observation—that so rapid has been the increase of the legitimate trade of the country, that, independent of any speculative engagements, capital, like labour, has been in greater demand, and consequently of greater value. Much as we are disposed to recognise the soundness of such an argument for a certain increase in the value of money, and even its applicability at the present period of the history of our trade more than at any other, yet we are unable in this way alone, great as our prosperity has been, to account for an increase in the value of money *at call* from barely *one per cent.* to *three per cent.*, and for the rate of discount for first-class bills from barely *two per cent.* to *three-and-a-half per cent.*, and in so short a space as nine months. No doubt the considerable import of corn of late has partly tended to this increase;—but even the alarm in respect to the harvest has influenced opinion as to the future rather than the demand for money at the moment.

The truth is, there two sources of absorption which have been affecting our money market for some time past, and one of which with no mitigation even at this moment. The first is, permanent investments in foreign undertakings. During the last winter a very large amount of British capital was invested in foreign securities, and especially in French railways, and very considerable sums have continued to be paid as *calls* during the year. The second

is, extensive fixed investments at home, in ships, factories, improvements in land, and extension of railways. These are still going on, with the exception of the latter, at a rate hitherto unknown. And although they may all be calculated to increase the annual income of the country, yet their immediate effect must be to increase the demand for capital and the rate of interest, and, if continued to an inconvenient extent, to disturb and possibly to disorganise credit, and to give a temporary check to the prosperity of this country.

CORN.—CANADA.—IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

A WEEK'S fine weather, considerable arrivals of foreign corn, and greater purchases in the foreign markets, with news that peace is assured, have had a favourable influence on the public feeling this week. The stocks have risen, and the corn market has fallen, and our prospects are much more cheerful now than last Saturday. We are reminded by an article from the Toronto *Daily Leader*, that we neither then, nor at any previous period, have referred to Canada as a great source of supply of food. In fact, we noticed that Canadian wheat and flour are exported extensively from New York, and we did not think it of much importance whether we mentioned it separately or not. Reminded, however, by our colonial contemporary of the increasing resources of Canada, we must mention it as capable, under the spur of necessity, of sending us large supplies of breadstuffs. The *Leader* gives the following account of the exports of flour and wheat from Quebec and Montreal, between the years 1838 and 1846, when our Corn Law was in operation, and which permitted American wheat, ground in Canada, to be imported here at a lower duty than flour could be imported from New York. "At that time," says the *Leader*, "these two ports were "the only ones from which wheat and flour were exported :—

	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.
1838	59,204	...
1839	48,427	3,336
1840	315,612	142,059
1841	350,910	562,826
1842	294,759	204,107
1843	209,957	144,133
1844	415,467	287,183
1845	442,228	596,252
1846	555,602	834,747

"How much of this flour was Canadian and how much was the "produce of American wheat it is impossible to determine. But "the increase in the exports of wheat in the nine years is enor- "mous; and it is certain that this was exclusively Canadian."

The *Leader* also gives, reducing the flour to bushels of wheat at the rate of one barrel of flour to five bushels of wheat, the following account of the exportation of wheat and flour from Canada since 1846 :—

	Bushels.
1846	3,312,757
1847	3,883,156
1848	2,248,016
1849	3,645,320
1850	2,947,224
1851	4,275,896
1852	5,496,718

"It appears," the *Leader* adds, "by the above statement, that "our exports of wheat in 1852 were about eighteen times as "great as they were in 1838. They have doubled four times in "fifteen years, or more than once in every four years for the last "fifteen years. They are now one-half as much as the exports "of wheat from the United States; and at the present ratio of "increase—doubling in every four years—*our exports of wheat "will, in* 1856, *be equal to those of the United States.*"

Without endorsing our contemporary's sanguine anticipation, we copy with great satisfaction his proofs of the wheat-growing capacity of Canada, and we congratulate the Canadians on the fact that the prosperity of Canada, like that of the mother country, has very much increased since the abolition of the Corn Law. Perhaps our readers will recollect that the opposition of Canada to the measure of 1846 was a prominent feature in our debates. A pressing letter from Lord Cathcart, then Governor-General of Canada, was quoted, in which it was stated "that it was the "unanimous opinion of himself and his Council that the repeal of "the Corn Law would be dangerous to the interests of Canada." The Provincial Legislature was deeply alarmed at the measure—the Boards of Trade of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, all petitioned against it. Now look at the facts which have occurred since 1846. Turning back to the first table above, reducing the flour to wheat, the reader will see that the exports of 1846 only exceeded those of 1841 by about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. But of those exports a large portion (how much is not known) were of the growth of the United States. Since 1846, however, the exports from Canada have increased more than 2,000,000 bushels, all of Canadian growth. Canada is better able to supply us now with corn than ever she was; and while in 1846 she could export only 3,312,757 bushels of wheat, partly the produce of the United States, she now expor s 5,496,718 bushels, all of her own growth. Were a rise of a few shillings to occur, and were the Canadians to put a stop to distillation, Canada might, under the spur of large rewards, send us a million quarters. In no other way can Canada have been injured by the repeal of our Corn Laws, which was so much dreaded in the colony, than by having the produce of her soil exported and not returned to her as manure, which that fanciful American economist (Mr Carey) makes out to be a great injury inflicted on all countries by Great Britain with which she trades for breadstuffs. The colonists share not in his somewhat ridiculous views, and they evidently rejoice, as the *Leader* rejoices, at the great extension of cultivation in Canada, and the great increase in the exportation of corn, which have taken place since 1846. Probably the Canadians know, as Mr Carey's own countrymen obviously know, in spite of much false teaching and much erroneous legislation, that to grow and export corn is the most suitable industry for them, and the best way of turning their industry and their vast resources of land to account. If some spots be worked out of fertility now, they will be again worked into fertility as population increases, in consequence of the food obtained from other spots, and the wealth which exporting it brings into the land.

The *United States Economist* of a recent date, confirming what we stated last week of the capability of America to supply us with wheat, says, after a review of harvest prospects in Europe, "there would be required from the United States 2,812,788 "bushels of wheat, and 28,000,000 cwts of flour, or, in round "numbers, 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. This could readily be "supplied through the multiplied means of internal and external "transportation that now exist, and the abundant crops and low "range of prices." Though we are extremely well pleased to have, for the sake of our best interests, that additional assurance that the people will obtain a reasonable abundance of food, we should lead our readers into error, and might occasion much injury, were we to induce the conviction that the supply will not be comparatively short. Authorities worthy of confidence represent the present harvest as the least abundant since the disastrous year of 1816. We must, therefore, conclude this article with a brief admonition.

The rise in the corn markets will be of great service if it inspire a due caution and give a seasonable check to consumption. On the great consumers of bread—those whose principal subsistence it is, and whose narrow means preclude them from much other fare—it is certain so to operate. In poor families it will at once make the careful mother cut the bread for her children in smaller slices, and while she is constrained to do that, it will ill become other classes to consume wastefully. We insisted last week on the necessity which the rise in price and the scanty supply of food for the people over the greater part of Europe made manifest, of removing every obstacle to the production of food, and the same rise in price shows an equal necessity to check consumption. In comparison to former times, that has latterly been enormous. Each family of the great multitude has been better off and has consumed an increased quantity of food, and their generally increased consumption—for them almost a matter of necessity—seems to impose an obligation on others, who can better limit themselves, to be particularly careful. The increased production which is necessary cannot be immediate, and, therefore, it is the duty of those who claim to lead society—who have some foresight of coming events and make provision for the future, now to discourage all unnecessary consumption. In the midst of, our prosperity it will be graceful in them, when under no constraint so to act as to lessen for others the slight evils to which a comparative scarcity of food may lead. The industrious and heretofore stinted labourers will, in their present improved condition, consume as much as their circumstances allow, and it will only be common prudence in those above them to spare as much as possible. The late rise in price, the rise in the interest of money, the great demand that continues to exist abroad for our commodities, all indicate a vast necessary consumption in conjunction with short supplies; and, as production cannot be immediate, we conclude that every feasible restriction should be voluntarily placed, by those who have ample means, on unnecessary consumption.

TRANSPORTATION AND ITS SUBSTITUTE.

WE have often had occasion to observe upon our inveterate national habit of never doing anything till we are forced to do it; of never anticipating coming events or providing against future evils, however evident and imminent may be their approach; of always waiting to do right till it has become impossible any longer to do wrong. In no department has this habit been more marked or pertinacious than in our dealings with the subject of criminal jurisprudence. Our whole system of treating crime from its earliest dawn to its final consummation has been notoriously and obstinately faulty: as long as transportation afforded a ready means of disposing of any number of convicts as soon as they became heinous enough and hardened enough to be shipped off, we never troubled ourselves about the removal of the motives and facilities to crime. Satisfied with having barns wherein we could stow away the most teeming harvests of iniquity, we cared little about the amount of seed sown, or the rank luxuriance of the crop. It was not till the colonies had protested loud and long against being turned into receptacles for rascals for whom England was to good and imprisonment too mild, that we adopted the excellent plan now in practice, of passing all transported criminals through a preparatory discipline at home, involving twelve months of separate confinement and two years

of hard and closely-watched labour on the public works, and thus sending them out to the colonies at least partially reformed and with a chance of becoming respectable and useful citizens in their new country. And it was not till the gold discovery in Australia rendered it absolutely necessary to abandon almost totally the use of transportation as a secondary punishment, that we seem to be setting to work in earnest to provide a substitute. The next step we trust will be, as we find this substitute both difficult and costly, to turn our attention to a preliminary diminution of the number of those for whom that substitute has to be provided.

By the bill which has passed through the House of Lords, and which Lord Palmerston introduced on Tuesday night into the House of Commons, it is enacted that only the more heinous offenders—those who have hitherto been sentenced to more than 14 years' transportation—shall be actually sent across seas, and that these shall be sent to Western Australia alone;—a colony quite in its infancy, greatly in need of a supply of enforced or convict labour, and separated from the gold-fields by many hundred miles of desert or impenetrable forest. Those criminals who have hitherto been sentenced to transportation for shorter terms (which include by far the larger number) are in future to pass the first period of their punishment, as at present, in separate confinement at Pentonville or similar establishments, where they will be taught a trade or will work in their solitary cells at a trade which they are conversant with already, and where they will be subjected to such moral and reforming influences as the chaplain and the schoolmaster can bring to bear upon them. When they are removed from their first prison they will be placed in the penal works at Portland and Dartmoor—where they will labour in gangs and under strict surveillance—and which will be, accurately speaking, places of discipline and punishment. After passing in this position a period varying according to the nature of the crime and their behaviour under sentence, but generally about two years, they will be furnished with tickets of leave, enabling them to find employment for themselves where they may be able to do so, but retaining them still (till the term of their sentence is quite expired) under the watchful eye of the police, so as to ensure that they really do obtain work and earn an honest livelihood, and do not fall back into their old courses or among their old companions. This is the really difficult and experimental part of the proposed plan. They are to be employed in this country as "ticket-of-leave men," instead of in the colonies. Will they be able to find such employment? Colonel Jebb, and apparently Lord Palmerston, are sanguine in hoping that they will. It is true, they say, that the prejudice felt by nearly every master against engaging the services of a convict—even a partially reformed one—has hitherto, and very naturally, been almost insurmountable. It is true that the prejudice of honest labourers against working in the same establishment with or in the companionship of a convict, has been still more rooted and insuperable. But, on the other hand, it is alleged, and with truth, that a great change has of late come over the condition of the labour market, and is still in progress and on the increase; that workmen are no longer so plentiful, so cheap, or so submissive as they used to be; that instead of two men looking for one master, two masters are looking for one man; and that, in short, the state of affairs as regards the supply and demand for hands is fast approximating to that which prevails in the colonies. As long as honest labourers could be had in abundance, the employers of labour were naturally and properly careful to employ only, or by preference, such as had good characters and whose antecedents were known and favourable. Now, however, when labourers are nearly everywhere insurgent, and can often dictate their own terms, and do so sometimes arrogantly and unfairly, it cannot be expected that masters should be so scrupulous or so fastidious; and where workmen are scarce, workmen of all sorts and of every character will be able to find places and to earn a living. Lest, however, this should not be the case as speedily or as universally as might be necessary, a provision is made for the reception of these "ticket-of-leave men" into the service of the Government; they are to be employed on those public works, such as piers, light-houses, harbours of refuge, &c., which are nearly always in operation; a certain resource is, therefore, always open to them; and it is to be hoped and believed that by the time they have been proved faithful servants to the Government for a certain term of years (as virtually free, or nearly so), they will be considered to be whitewashed and absolved, and will henceforth find no difficulty in merging once more into the undistinguishable mass of honest artisans or labourers.

If this plan can be skilfully and vigorously carried out, it is, beyond question, a very hopeful one. The great difficulty in dealing with criminals has always been to know what to do with them at the expiration of their sentence. When liberated in the old country, they have hitherto almost invariably, and as a matter of necessity, fallen back into their old ways from an utter impossibility of obtaining an honest livelihood, and been seized upon by their old associates in crime from pure inability to get out of their way. If the police are careful to lose sight of none of them till they are in a respectable position as to labour and earnings; and if public employment is always open to those who cannot obtain private engagements; and if labourers continue as comparatively scarce as they are and are likely to be, at least for some years to come,—we think the Government plan has a fair prospect of success. Everything, however, will depend upon the manner in which it is worked, on the number and adequate accommodation of prisons adapted to separate confinement, and on the sufficiency of public works to absorb all the convicts who shall have passed through the first stage of their punishment. It is possible that some of these establishments may be made self-supporting, as Mr Walpole informed the House that Portland is now; but to begin with, we cannot but suppose that a considerable increase of prison accommodation, and of consequent expenditure, will be required. From this cost, and the debates in Parliament to which it is certain to give rise, we hope that a further and still greater good will proceed. The cost *must* be incurred, but the country will grudge and grumble at it: inquiry will therefore be made into the best mode of diminishing that cost; and we shall come, let us hope rapidly, to the salutary and pregnant conclusion, that such diminution can only be ensured by a diminution of the crime which necessitates it—by cutting off the sources whence our criminal population is renewed and fed. Thus we shall be driven to take up the subject of "Juvenile delinquency," to which benevolent men and sagacious magistrates have for years been endeavouring to direct public attention—and endeavouring in vain. We shall find that in this, as in every other matter, *obsta principiis* is the maxim of wisdom. We shall discover that nine out of ten offenders, whom we have hitherto transported, and shall now have to punish and provide for at home, have been regularly trained from infancy to crime; that, from the time they are seven or eight years old, their future career and their final destination can be predicted as surely and safely as that of a comet or a projectile; and that, by a timely, judicious, and adequate system of measures for arresting this stream of youthful crime, adult crime may be reduced within the narrowest limits, till our prisons and our penal workshops become as empty and as needless as our vast union poor-houses are now—monuments of a state of things which will have passed away for ever—relics, like the rotting timbers of the ark, of a deluge which will return no more. This subject has already attracted the attention of Parliament; a committee of the House of Lords has collected a mass of most instructive evidence; and on the motion of Mr Adderley, Government promised to give the matter its deliberate attention next session. We do not believe that there is any topic more deserving, or more imperatively needing, the labour of our Legislature, whether we regard its economic, its moral, or its social bearings. To increase the aggregate of national virtue—to check the growth of human crime—is surely the noblest object which can engage our efforts or reward our zeal; and of all, should be the most inviting to a Ministry composed like the existing one.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern question is now believed to be happily settled without any recourse to force. The particulars are no further known than that intelligence has been received from St Petersburg that the Emperor Nicholas consents to adopt the suggestions of Austria. We presume, as these suggestions have the sanction of France and England, which are not likely to agree to any plan which does not involve a pledge to evacuate the Principalities (which, in fact, has already been given on conditions now settled), that we shall speedily hear of the Russian troops having recrossed the Pruth. The great importance of this peaceable solution of the difficulty may be known by the immediate rise of Goverment securities in all the stock markets of Europe. For the result, every holder of that description of property, every merchant nearly in Europe, all the industrious classes of the civilised world, will be thankful to diplomacy. The task, indeed, has been chalked out for it, and made comparatively easy by the wants, wishes, and opinions of the bulk of the people of Europe. If they had, as in olden times, been clamorous for war,—if the press had incessantly harped only on the indignity of permitting Russia to pursue for a season its own unjust and inglorious course,—if it had dwelt more on the duty of restraining the Czar by force than on the miseries of war and on the blessings of peace,—diplomacy would have found its task much more difficult. That it has succeeded is mainly due to the altered disposition of mankind, now averse from war; and it deserves all honour and all praise for having properly appreciated the present circumstances, and gratified the people of Europe by preserving national honour without interrupting national tranquillity. The present success shadows forth its future labours. To merit the approbation of this peaceful, industrious, wealth-seeking generation, it must prevent, as it has now prevented, all interruption of their peaceful toils.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

No part of the magnificent spectacle exhibited at Spithead on Thursday is for us so impressive as the description of the immense mechanical power brought into play. The correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The fleet thus comprised about the same number of men as are encamped at Chobham, only that, instead of being distributed in tents stretching over two

miles of heath, they are cooped up in 25 ships-of-war, 13 of which are screw steamers, 9 paddlewheel, and 3 sailing ships-of-the-line. The total steam-power employed, being stated at about half its actual value, probably represents a larger horse-power than all the cavalry regiments in the service put together; and when the nature of this modern agent is considered, and its adaptability for the purposes of naval warfare, the contrast which it illustrates becomes still more formidable. For giving certainty and rapidity to the movements of a fleet, and for all the attendant advantages which are thus secured, the steam-engine far exceeds the standard by which its capabilities are measured, and in this respect those who did not witness the spectacle of yesterday can hardly realise the effect which it was calculated to produce on all thinking minds. It is not that those influences have been almost entirely disarmed which invest the seamen's life with such perils, but we have in addition the sublime idea fully realised of man controlling the sea and subjecting the winds by a mechanical power developed by the patient observation of natural forces and the happy application of them to our wants. ....Thus, by its floating batteries of the heaviest description, and by the power of steam to move them rapidly into any position that may be required, the British navy has now become the grandest concentration of force for destructive purposes that can well be conceived. A tonnage of 40,207 tons in one fleet dedicated to such an object reminds one not only of the resources of a country providing such tremendous means of defence, but suggests also how vast must be the interests that require to be so guarded.

This mechanical power is peculiarly British. Equalling us in many other things, surpassing us in some, even the Americans cannot boast of being equal to us in familiarity with steam-power. English engineers, English smiths, English steam-engines, are now found in all the civilised parts of the world. More than any other country England is the great depository of steam-power. By the use of that force naval battles will henceforth be decided, and no country can at all compare to England for its steam strength. The great display of Thursday will be very useful as convincing us of our astounding might and our safety. It will save us from all those blunders which arise from unfounded apprehensions. The spectacle was magnificent. Tending to preserve peace and to prevent the destructive power displayed from being called into destructive action, it may be eminently useful.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF FREE TRADE IN CABS.

The insurrection of the cabmen being at an end, we can calmly discuss the principle at issue in subjecting their occupation to peculiar restrictions. We cannot say that there will be no further difference between them and the public, or that the contest has lost all interest, for the police courts are daily occupied by cab cases, and the new regulations seem more prolific of vexation than the old; but the law being quietly submitted to, authority is no longer in question, and those who believe that the cabmen are wronged will not now be liable to the charge of aiding and abetting strikes and disorder. We refer again to the subject, however, less in the interest of owners or drivers of cabs, than in the interest of the public, which we believe would be much better served were the cab trade, like the corn trade, set completely free.

The late strike has made it apparent that small vehicles of the description of cabs are essential to our daily business. They are necessary adjuncts of the railroad and of the increase of population, of which, in fact, railroads are themselves the offspring, and without which they would neither be wanted, nor could they come into existence. They, or something like them, are found in almost every great town of Europe. To work cabs is, in the present condition of society, therefore, when the mass of the people have acquired sedentary habits, and only use their legs to make very short journeys, as necessary a part of the division of labour as making shoes or publishing newspapers, and it cannot be dispensed with. The inconvenience caused by the three days' strike was almost infinitely great, and demonstrated to all—numberless contrivances being had recourse to to supply the place of cabs—the utility and the necessity of cabs.

Cabs, then, being a necessary part of society, cab fares, like any other payment for services, constitute their reward. They are the wages of cab-drivers and the profit of cab-owners. What they ought to be, to give the capital and labour thus engaged in the service of the public a proper remuneration, depends on the cost of the cabs used and of the horses employed, on the price of horse-keep, on the average profit of capital, and on the average wages of labour in different employments at any given time. All these are continually varying, and there is no standard by which the Legislature, or any persons whatever, can by any possibility determine the sum properly due to cab drivers and cab-owners. The Legislature would engage in an endless and profitless task were it to examine into the varying price of hay and oats—the varying rewards of labour and capital—in order to adjust cab fares. Without doing that, it cannot possibly settle the fares justly; and, therefore, it ought no more to attempt to settle cab fares than the price of corn, the wages of agricultural labourers, and the profits of farmers.

At present there is a sort of outcry against cab-owners, because they let their cabs on condition that the drivers bring them home for each cab so much per day; but their arbitrary and, as is said, extortionate tariff, which almost compels the drivers to be extortionate, is the sequence of the Legislature fixing the fares; and the Parliament is the proper party against which the declamation of some of our contemporaries should be directed. It makes itself responsible for cabmen's wages by decreeing cab fares. There is no similar occupation in which a similar interference would not be objected to, and it might just as reasonably ordain the price of shoes or of hats.

That is *prima facie* reason enough, we think, for condemning a practice which as to every other occupation is condemned. Cabmen are unjustly dealt with, unless the price of hay and straw and bread be fixed as well as fares. Now, cabs are not so well arranged under this interference as to justify the supposition that the public are thereby well served. Every interference of that kind, whether it be to settle the rewards of services or prescribe them, is necessarily a restriction on the particular occupation. It narrows competition. It is a tax on the commodity, which the public has to pay. It is intended to promote their convenience; but, comparing the services rendered by cabs with the services of any other branch of labour, there is no reason whatever for supposing that the convenience purchased is equivalent to the tax. Till this moment there is nothing more continually complained of than the extortion and incivility of cab-drivers. Similar complaints are made of no other class of tradesmen or labourers. As the rule, tradesmen are patterns of civility, over-anxious some persons suppose to please their customers, as labourers are to obey their employers. Different from all the other classes who live by serving the public, cabmen are in a perpetual conflict with their employers and their customers; and, in the present condition of the trade, we cannot find a justification of the departure from principle involved in interfering with the business of cab-driving.

It is said, however, that the cabs of Paris and Berlin are models of propriety. Not disputing the assertion, we must remind our readers that cab-driving is not the only branch of business controlled in France and Prussia. There the general system is for the Government to regulate all the business of society. There, by passports, all men are ticketed and badged and registered as well as cab-drivers. The press is there placed under the supervision of the police. A leading article cannot be published, nor a man leave his home for a few days, without the sanction of the authorities. Between the two systems we judge not now; but restrictions on cabs in Paris and Berlin may succeed quite as well as the whole system of which they are a part (the success of which is not calculated to fill us with envy), and might not succeed here, being complete exceptions to our general rules. It may there no more be an annoyance, a discredit, or a restriction for a cabman to be licensed and ticketed and badged, than for a prince to have a passport, or a newspaper editor to be under the control of a censor; but here such a restriction is regarded as a degradation and an annoyance. It is adopted because a class of men are supposed not to be trustworthy—it is a precaution taken against roguery—it is a positive annoyance. A man must pay for a license, and he must only carry on his trade according to the stipulations of others. Some few other classes as well as cabmen are subject to similar restrictions, and in all such cases, from rich porter-brewers to poor cabmen, the public get ill-served. Because such restrictions and regulations are exceptions to our system, cab service here may well be made costly, inefficient, and troublesome by interference and regulations, which in Paris and Berlin are found to answer quite as well as censorship and passports. The facts quoted of those places do not in the least shake our confidence in the general principle. The regulations are restrictions, and they enhance the cost of the service; they are unpleasantnesses to which other businesses are not subject, and they cause the service to be performed by inferior hands, and make it comparatively inefficient.

A great number of persons of an active imagination, not drilled into respect for general principles, fancy that an immense number of evils would ensue from having a perfect free trade in cabs. What such fancies, when acted on, have hitherto effected, does not warrant the public in preferring them to the great principle that services are always well and cheaply, in proportion as they are freely, performed. We may, however, counteract their suppositions of evil to ensue from free trade in cabs, by a contrary, though fancy picture, of its benefits.

Cabs, or vehicles of that description, constitute an essential part of the great system of division of employments; but they are so costly at present, that their advantages are limited to a few persons. Thousands, and perhaps millions, take no interest in the cab strike, because they never ride in cabs. They are the vehicles of a class, and the whole question at present concerns only a comparatively small class of society. For their behoof, a special law, which contravenes all general principles, was made. More merely personal and peddling legislation can scarcely be. At the same time it is a fact that in proportion as a business supplies the wants of a great multitude, it is well and cheaply performed. To confine ourselves to analogous cases. Omnibuses and steam-boats and railway carriages, which pay well by the great multitude of passengers they carry, are in general so well appointed that the most opulent use them, because they cannot command any better conveyances. Though complaints are occasionally made of overcrowding boats—for what will not timid and silly grumblers complain of?—and of negligent railway officials, in general all these services are tolerably well performed, and their fares are reduced to the lowest possible rate. From Black-

wall to Gravesend you are carried in a comfortable steam-boat, which is a floating hotel, and regaled with music, for 10d. The fare was within recollection 2s 6d. You can ride from Paddington to the Bank, or from Highgate to Westminster bridge—and the convenient 'buses start every five minutes—a distance of six miles, for 6d, and half the distance for 4d (till within the month the fare was 3d) while the whole fare was within a few years 1s 6d. There are some omnibuses that carry passengers from Hungerford market to Tottenham court road for 2d, and there are some which carry passengers from the Bank to Oxford street for 1d. Steam-boats carry passengers from London bridge to the Adelphi for ½d, and others go to Hungerford or Westminster, starting every quarter of an hour, for 1d. With the fares in all these branches of business for supplying the great multitude with convenient conveyances the Government does not interfere; the proprietors of omnibuses, railways, and steam-boats have studied the wants of the community; there is no such restrictions on them as on cabs, and the result is cheap and good conveyances for all. With quarrels between the public and cabmen the police courts are continually occupied, but we have no recollection of a single master of a steam-boat being summoned for extortion or for incivility to his passengers.

We may fancy that, if the Legislature and Sir Richard Mayne did not interfere at all with cabs, cab service would be performed at least as cheaply and as satisfactorily as steam-boat, omnibus, and railway service. Let us be excused for reminding our readers that a cab is a small carriage drawn by one horse, and may, in proportion as the animal is good and the vehicle elegant, cost from 30*l* to 100*l*. Now that is a sum within the command of a great multitude of persons; the occupation is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant; under the restrictions of the law, and the annoyances of the police, cabs are multiplying very fast; and the presumption therefore is, were there perfect free trade in cabs, that the competition amongst cab-owners and cab-drivers who should serve the public best and cheapest—who should provide the neatest, safest, and most comfortable vehicle—who should be the civilest, drive the fastest and the most carefully—would be about as keen as in any branch of business. The civility of drapers' assistants would be thrown into the shade by the civility of cabmen. With horse-driving thousands of persons are familiar; hundreds of persons are compelled to keep horses and light carts and small carriages for their business, which they would readily let for hire at times, did no regulations and restrictions prevent them; and not only, therefore, would cheap cabs and civil cabmen result from unrestricted competition, but a great number of cabs of different kinds, adapted to the business and pursuits of different classes, and convenient to all, would come into use. They are wanted in this great city, and more wanted by the industrious poor than the idle rich. The former would not then find the cabs which suited them too expensive for use, and penny cabs might rival penny boats in carrying purchasers from Billingsgate or the Borough market to Westminster or to Chelsea. Commodities might be more equally and cheaply diffused. Better and other classes of cabs would come into use; for, as the poor are well supplied, the rich are always better supplied; and Colonel Sibthorp might select his vehicle, pay his own price, and run no risk of sitting in a cab which had carried a patient to an hospital, or a keg of herrings from the market, or been the dormitory of a poor, degraded, and worn-out driver.

We may fancy, too, that cabmen would introduce, as the omnibuses have introduced, a uniformity of fares, and carry passengers at all hours and in all weather at so much per mile, and we think we could answer for it that their uniform fare would be below sixpence. There is nothing unjust nor unfair in a uniform charge, if it be voluntarily adopted and can be changed at pleasure; the injustice consists in forcing such a system on cab-drivers and cab owners. But some individuals have such an overweening confidence in their own suggestions, and such a complete mistrust of others, that they cannot even now suppose that a great business of any kind can be well performed unless they prescribe it; and, disdaining to rely on the slow operations of private interest, they rush in with a regulation, and stop at once the progress of voluntary improvement. They substitute in others a desire to contravene their regulations for a desire to serve the public, and the very object they are in too much haste to attain is indefinitely postponed. The injustice of a uniform fare consists in its being decreed, and if it were not decreed, would most probably be voluntarily adopted. In fact, some time ago a company offered to run cabs for sixpence a mile, but it was not encouraged, though it probably served as the basis of the new Act of Parliament.

We feel quite confident, too, from seeing the care with which many of the cabmen now try to set off their cabs to the best advantage, and give their horses the freshest and cleanest appearance, that were the public to give a preference to such cabs as bore some number or mark by which they could be traced, and which had written on them in conspicuous letters the fares to several different places from some usual stands, or perhaps had a map of distances, like that just published by Messrs Smith and Son, but on a larger scale, pasted on them,—we feel confident, if the public looked for such guarantees, the cabmen would themselves be ready to supply them, and give even strangers these ready means to check extortion. Omnibuses inform the public by conspicuous letters where they run to: cabs, the destination of which is determined by the hirer, would in a similar manner have a list of fares emblazoned on them—that being what the public wants to know—and all the disputes that now occupy the police magistrates would by some simple means of that kind be prevented. At any rate it is nothing less than absurd to conclude that no better method can be discovered for avoiding disputes than that the law now prescribes for settling them, and that no better means can be devised than a reference to the police to secure strangers from extortion.

The evil most to be apprehended from a free trade in cabs is, that our streets, like the river, would be more than ever crowded with convenient conveyances. What means the public may find out to avoid such a consequence, without any gentleman undertaking to put down the cab convenience, we do not foresee; but, should it arise, it will be the consequence of our streets having in many cases been built before carriages were invented, while the bulk of the people, like running footmen, had no other means of locomotion but their own legs; and the proper deduction from the discrepancy between old and narrow streets and modern modes of conveyance is, that the old houses must be pulled down and the streets must be widened, not the living multitude denied the use of carts, cabs, and carriages. We know, however, as little of the means by which the inconveniences likely to be occasioned by the great increase now taking place in the number of vehicles will hereafter be avoided, as those knew of the present want of the public for cabs who first undertook to regulate hackney carriages. At the same time the free trade system is wiser than theirs and that of their followers, since, both having reference to that future of which all are equally ignorant, free trade inflicts no present annoyances and curses no class, either cabmen or merchants, with restrictions which cause much present evil and impede future improvement.

It is no part of our argument to quote instances of hardship and injustice caused by the present law; for, unfortunately, scarcely any law can be referred to which has not occasionally similar effects. At the same time a case which occurred at Guildhall on Wednesday is so illustrative and remarkable, that we must mention it. A Mr Thomas Hughes, driving his own cab, was summoned for not taking a fare. He was neither plying nor standing on a stand, his horse had travelled fifteen miles, he had earned 10s, and being on his way home, thought he was not compelled to take a fare. For not taking one, and for not being over civil to the person who wanted his services, he was fined 10s. He was willing to be humane to his beast, and to have, after his day's work, a little leisure for himself, and for that he was fined by an alderman who did not conceal his own annoyances from the New Cab Act. More outrageous injustice is thus done in the name of the law and by its directions than all the cabmen have committed in a month. Such things sink deep into the hearts of the people, and something more dismal than disobedience to a police regulation may be dreaded, if the famous New Cab Law of the comparatively opulent and idle classes be in this manner rigidly enforced.

EXPORTS.

We publish to-day our usual account of the exports of our chief manufactures from the principal ports of the country, and the places to which they went, for the first half of the present year. When so much has lately been said of the increase of our trade to Australia, and of the probability of not obtaining adequate returns from thence, it is satisfactory to notice that a very large proportion of the increase of almost every article has gone to the United States. Thus, while there is a large increase in our exports to Australia, there is also a large increase to the States, and, according to the reports we published last week of the dry goods market in New York, which are amply confirmed by subsequent arrivals, the markets there, instead of being overdone, are almost bare, and more goods are required. To state one or two items:—The total increase in our exports—of plain calicoes was 46,012,298 yards, whereof 18,394,571 went to the States; of printed calicoes 61,700,000 yards, to the States 29,000,000; of counterpanes, quilts, &c., 30,000 in number, to the States 14,000; of hosiery 363,000 doz., to the States 216,000 doz.; and of woollens of all sorts 2,282,000*l*, to the States 840,000*l*. Though the increase in all these articles is also large to Australia, it forms on the whole so small a portion of our total exports, and the probabilities are still so much in favour of the returns thence being ample, that we cannot countenance the fear sometimes expressed, that the great increase of our exports will result in a loss. The bulk of the increase has gone to the States, which are ready to make us large returns in cotton and corn, and other things of essential utility.

The Ministerial Fish Dinner, which immediately precedes the prorogation of Parliament, is definitely fixed for this (Saturday) evening at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Wemyss and March Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the county of Peebles.

Agriculture.

CROPS, PRICES, AND PROSPECTS.

The great point of interest at this moment is the actual state of the growing crops. Nothing can be more various than the accounts furnished by different persons, and from different agricultural districts. One man from a light land district tells us the wheat in his neighbourhood is very good, and perhaps the next you meet with, coming from a heavy soil district, says that the wheat is wretched. We have now enjoyed about a fortnight of fine weather, and there can be no doubt that its effect in the improvement of all kinds of growing crops has been most remarkable. This, with an improved political aspect in Eastern Europe, led to a fall of price for wheat in Mark lane on Monday last from 2s to 4s per quarter. Large operations, too, for the importation of foreign grain are known to have been undertaken, and the effect of them is now telling on our markets. That there will be anything like scarcity or even very high prices for wheat would seem now to be well nigh impossible; and in our present remarks on the most recent accounts of our growing crops, it is rather with reference to the interests of the farmers than of the consumers that we express any degree of uneasiness.

It is generally admitted that since the beginning of June the wheat crops, especially the late sown, have gradually improved, notwithstanding the heavy rains which have occurred since that time. Still, that the wheat must be on the whole much below an average is certain. In the few instances where the new wheat has been brought to market the quality is reported to be much better than was expected. Should this turn out to be general, and the harvest to be favourable, the new wheats will come speedily into use for mixing with the inferior samples of last year, and in this way, though the prices may not be very high, farmers who need it will readily convert their new wheat into money on fair terms. This will be very important to large numbers of occupiers, for the present season has been most expensive. The *Agricultural Gazette* has tabulated the returns made to a circular requesting information, which gives a tolerable idea of the state of the crops on the 1st of August. From that statement we note a few instances. It should, however, be borne in mind that since the 1st of August the improvement in the crops has been very great, and that the wheat being everywhere unusually late, there has been more room for improvement than according to the time of the year might be expected. This will somewhat, but perhaps not greatly, modify the results by the 1st of September, should the weather continue fine until that time.

In Scotland—East Lothian—the wheat is thirty per cent. under last year, while in Perth one report makes the crop "fair," another considerably under an average. In Mid-Lothian the crop is an average one, but generally the result is that less than an average yield may be expected, and that less than the usual extent of wheat has been grown.

In England—Northumberland—several reporters concur in saying the crops are under average, and from one-third to one-fourth less in breadth than usual. In Cumberland, on the eastern side, the report is "very good," but on the western it is less favourable. In Durham the report is "light, thin, and bad." In Yorkshire the reports are more various, but generally anticipate much deficiency. In Lincolnshire mildew is spoken of; an average on loams and light lands is expected, but less, much less, than an average on clays. In Worcester all the reports are bad; so in Warwickshire, and in both counties the deficiency in breadth of wheat is much spoken of. In Northamptonshire, the early sown is said to be fair. In Cambridgeshire it is various. In Essex—a great wheat-growing county—we find the crops are generally light, under an average, and a good deal injured by storms and wet weather. Mildew is here also mentioned, and the short extent of wheat on the clays. In Wilts, Berks, and Hants the crops are also below an average.

The returns regarding the wheat crop in England and Scotland are thus summed up: there are only five "good" and "very good;" of "average" and "fair" there are 13; of "under average" there are 91; and of "much under average" there are 75. This agrees in the main with the accounts we receive from other sources. A "Practical Farmer," writing in the *Mark Lane Express*, thus state his view of the wheat crops:—

> On the light and well-farmed loams I found this crop to be good, and likely to yield abundantly: the ears large and filling well, and the straw healthy. On the clay lands the plant is wofully thin, looks very unhealthy and discoloured, "starved and wet," abounding with weeds: it cannot produce an average yield. On all lands subject to flooding *there is no wheat crop*. On all rich soils not subject to floods, though lying low; on all good soils, well drained; the fens, the loamy marshes, and rich high lands of Lincolnshire and other counties, the crops are highly luxuriant, but unsatisfactory. The produce of straw will be very abundant, but at present the chances of a good yield of grain is much against them. Some decided cases of mildew are very evident. On all soils of medium quality, or soils not well-farmed, the crops are light and defective, and cannot produce an average yield of either straw or grain.

But as some compensation to farmers for indifferent wheat crops, it must be noted that the barley and oats are almost invariably reported to be good and promising; and both have benefited by recent warm weather quite as much as the wheat. In very many cases farmers have sown barley instead of wheat in the spring, and the result shows the wisdom of not planting late wheat when the proper season for sowing it has been lost.

The hay harvest is now over, and it has certainly been far from a good one, for, though the bulk is large, the quality must be much injured by wet. We suspect there is but little really good hay of this year's make. The corn harvest is now generally commencing on the lighter soils, and the rapidity with which the wheat is ripening everywhere is quite striking, though, notwithstanding, the harvest must be a late one.

NEW SHEEP BY CROSS-BREEDING.

Having in former numbers referred to the efforts made in this country to obtain, by means of cross-breeding, a new kind of sheep that will unite the characteristics of the wilder and more domestic breeds, we must advert to what our neighbours the French are doing in the same direction.

In France, it would appear from a paper by M. Malingié-Nouel, director of the Agricultural School of La Charmoise, and President of the Agricultural Society of Loire et Cher, which Mr Pusey has translated for the last number of the "Royal Agricultural Society's Journal," that "fixity of type" in cross-bred sheep has been obtained. The greatest difficulties had been experienced in rearing English sheep in France. M. Nouel says—In all countries south of Great Britain there is great difficulty in fulfilling the conditions under which sheep thrive in this country, and even then the expense is such as to swallow up the profit. "Merinos have been transferred from Spain to the north, even as far as Norway and Sweden, but English sheep do not thrive when carried southwards to a country even so near as France. It seems, therefore, almost certain that sheep cannot be moved so easily from north to south as from south to north." Crossing French sheep with English rams had, therefore, been tried, but not apparently with much success. "Now it certainly would be in our power," says M. Nouel, "without quitting French breeds, to form a race of our own, perfect in form, and possessing, like the English breeds, early maturity with aptitude to fatten. For this purpose we might pursue a course of judicious selection for a long series of years, aiding this selection by a system of constant care and of nutritious food."

And these we may note are the means by which our English breeds have been brought to their present state of perfection. "But," continues the writer, "besides that such long-winded operations, requiring great perseverance of view and of will, seldom find men determined enough to conceive, and above all to execute, them, they require in fact more than the ordinary life of man, and therefore cannot be carried out without a succession of experimenters animated by the same views and employing similar means."

Here we may discern the obstacle to improvement of animals in France which lies at its very foundation. There is no market for improved animals amongst the general body of French agriculturists, and consequently there is no sufficient stimulus to animate numerous breeders in pursuing with sufficient perseverance the means requisite to improvement. Mere experimenters have not the continuous motives to improvement which are supplied by the demands of an advanced agricultural community. No improvement of a breed from within has been attempted in France. Merinos have been mainly used for crossing, and this result has arisen—"A multiplicity of spurious sheep, yielding a wool of little value, that could not be compared with the cleaner and stouter wools of Australasia. The two kinds of fleeces show, in fact, the different treatment by which they are produced. Life in the free air and constant pasture, upon the one hand; on the other, *the precarious food, the filth and stench of close yards, to which most of our French sheep* are to this day *exposed.*" We need not go much further to account for the want of success in propagating English breeds of sheep in France. "Hitherto," says M. Nouel, "these valuable animals have been, and still are on most of our farms, treated as mere outcasts. They are crowded together, without light or air, in hovels which are rendered unwholesome by the fermentation of the droppings accumulated under the inmates perhaps for a year. In summer they receive only the natural produce of the soil; in winter, straw, and that straw often damaged. Even this fodder often does not hold out, and then the flocks have no other resource than to gnaw the heath and shrubs with which the commons are covered, or scratch in the snow to find some blades of withered grass." It is clear that in France the first steps towards improved management of sheep have yet to be taken, and better management must precede any substantial improvement of sheep. The French farmers are beginning to perceive their need of better management, but it is thought that the old breeds "will not pay for a more generous diet."

Why crossing the old breeds of French sheep has not answered is explained in great detail. The produce of the French ewes by an English ram "resemble the mother more than the father; some show no trace of the father; a very few represent equally the features of both." Usually of these last the ewe lambs are carefully preserved and put to an English ram; these are most like the sire in shape, feature, and fleece. The lambs while young thrive, but when weaned they lose their strength, vigour, and beauty, as the heat of the summer increases. They become stunted, and are affected with violent colds, with cough and discharge from the nostrils. In the autumn the malady ceases, but the sheep

naturally remains stunted, inferior even to the native sheep. These facts show, by unquestionable evidence, that the first steps must be to improve by selection the French sheep, and then only to use with caution English blood. The climate renders this indispensable. We have no doubt that more success would attend the following plan. Having selected the best French ewes, to use an English ram—Cotswold, probably, would be the best—as like in character as possible to the French flock; and then, instead of putting the half-bred ewes to an English ram, to select the best pure-bred French ram for the purpose. In this way there would be some improvement in form and wool from the mixture of English blood, while the lambs being acclimated would not suffer from what in this country would be called influenza. Probably the ewe-lambs' produce from the French ram and half-bred ewes might again be safely put to an English ram. But this would most likely prove to be too "long-winded" an operation for our more rapid neighbours. Such or some such plan is, however, the only road to success.

Leicester, New Kent, and Southdown rams have all been tried in France with similar results; and in each case "the lambs of the first cross have no more difficulty than French lambs in getting over the first summer." Indeed, lambs which have only one-half of English blood are reared as readily as pure French lambs. This plainly marks out the course the French improver of sheep must pursue. He must take time—he must improve his own acclimated stock, and for that purpose should use English blood cautiously. But even if he could only use an English ram once in three generations, he might, in a comparatively short time, with careful selection, make great progress. M. Nouel then refers to the general principles on which he founded his own experiments, in which he believes he has quickly attained a "fixed type" of cross-breed sheep.

He assumes the influence of the ram upon the offspring to be the greater the purer and more ancient his race may be; and that the purer the ewe through long descent the less readily will she transmit her own qualities; and he conceives that former attempts at improvement by means of English rams have failed, because of the greater purity of blood on the part of the French ewe, the English breeds having been more recently formed. This theory seems altogether mistaken, for our own improved breeds are probably as pure as the unimproved sheep of France. However, to meet these supposed conditions, "on the one hand," says M. Nouel, "I selected some of the finest rams of the New Kent breed, regenerated by Goord. On the other hand, we find in France many border countries lying between distinct breeds, in which districts it is easy to find flocks participating in the two neighbouring races. Thus on the borders of Berry and La Sologne one meets with flocks originally sprung from a mixture of the two distinct races that are established in those two provinces. Among these, then, I choose such animals as seemed least defective, approaching, in fact, the nearest to, or rather departing the least from, the form which I wished ultimately to produce. These I united with animals of another mixed breed, picking out the best I could find on the borders of La Beauce and Touraine, which blended the Touranqelle and native Merino blood of those other two districts. From this mixture was obtained an offspring combining the four races of Berry, Sologne, Touraine, and Merino, without decision of character, without fixity, with little intrinsic merit certainly, but *possessing the advantage of being used to our climate and management*, and bringing to bear on the new breed to be formed, an influence almost annihilated by the multiplicity of its component elements."

The only advantage such mongrels could possess were the being accustomed to the climate and management of France. These ewes being put to a New Kent ram, says the enthusiastic writer, "one obtains a lamb containing fifty-hundredths of the purest and most ancient English blood, with twelve and a half hundredths of four different French races, which are individually lost in the preponderance of English blood, and disappear almost entirely, leaving the improving type in the ascendant. The influence, in fact, of this type is so decided and so predominant, that all the lambs produced strikingly resembled each other, and even Englishmen took them for animals of their own country. But what was still more decisive, when these young rams and ewes were put together, they produced lambs closely resembling themselves, without any marked return to the features of the old French races from which the grandmother ewes were derived. Some slight traces only might be detected here and there by an experienced eye. Even these, however, soon disappeared, such animals as showed them being carefully weeded out of the breeding flock. This may certainly be called 'fixing a breed,' when it becomes every year more capable of reproducing itself with uniform and marked features."

This is the origin of the La Charmoise breed of sheep, which have been shown with much approval and success at the French agricultural shows. These mixed-breed ewes were small in size, with small heads and little bones; the lambs thus bred weigh from 30 lbs to 75 lbs each at 14 months old, according as they are fed. The size preferred in France is the medium of 56 lbs each, or seven stone Smithfield weight. This is not much above the weight of our fat lambs. The cross has been tried for several years. From the commencement of the experiment there have been two sets of lambs bred at La Charmoise; "one set from the New Kent rams and the mixed-blood ewes, another from rams and ewes the result of that cross." And it is stated that "the perfect resemblance of the two sets of lambs obtained by the two different methods" is very remarkable. Henceforth it is intended—assuming that the breed has been fixed and established—to improve this flock by careful selection of the cross-bred sheep. The intended number of breeding ewes is 500, which will afford ample scope for the selection.

In a note to this paper Mr Pusey refers to an opinion expressed by the late Lord Spencer, as confirming M. Nouel's views, viz., "that the worse bred the female is, the more likely is the offspring to resemble a well-bred sire; and that, practically, he should prefer a cow of no breed, to an indifferent pure-bred cow, for a good thorough-bred bull." It must however be observed, that Lord Spencer's observation had no application to cross-breeding; for, in speaking of "a cow of no breed," he simply referred to one without a recorded pedigree, but still a Shorthorn of the Durham or Yorkshire families. Pedigreed cattle are merely those which for a long series of years have been carefully selected from a known non-crossed race. Lord Spencer's judgment in selecting cows without pedigree from this race, stood in stead of the ordinary authentication of pedigree, which is merely a record of previous selections.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(*From Messrs Catling and Co.'s Circular.*)

London, August 10, 1853.

The weather in France has been much the same as here, and the spring corn crops are good, but wheat has suffered in consequence of the wet. In no part is the crop well spoken of, but it is best in the agricultural districts of the West, Nantes, Luçon, &c., but even there it is spoken of as one-fourth short. In the South, the interior, and the Alsace districts, it is reported very badly—in many parts not above half a crop. In the North it is also deficient, but fine weather has the same influence there as here, and the markets at present are dull—the deficiency is only made clear by thrashing. The crops in Italy have also failed, and immense purchases have been made for Trieste and Venice account to meet the deficiency—the export of all grain being mostly prohibited from the Italian States.

In this state of things we may rely that the supply of wheat from the East will be cut off from us; already we are much below the prices paying in France, and that country will probably now want back all she has been exporting to us of late years. It is estimated by well-informed parties that France will require at least as much as she did in 1846-47, and as it will be interesting at the present moment, we beg to lay before you the particulars of that importation, by which you will see that the bulk of the supply was obtained directly and indirectly from the Black Sea.

Importations of WHEAT and FLOUR into France in 1846 and 1847.

	Hectolitres Wheat.			
From Russia	4,706,116			
Sardinia	2,191,109	mostly re-shipments of Russian wheats		
Turkey	2,182,484	—	—	
Egypt	247,518			
England	854,773			
Germany	667,647			
Belgium	56[illegible],087			
Sicily	505,151			
America	374,730	and 497,794 quintals flour		
Tuscany	279,774			
Spain	247,242			
Hanse Towns	212,899			
Denmark	179,434			
Mecklenburg	141,209			
Roman States, Holland, Algeria, Austria, &c.	262,167			
Sundry places	...	300,000	—	—
Total	13,655,310	797,794		
Equal to	qrs 4,703,738	1,567,095 cwts		

It may also be interesting to you to see the importation and exportation of grain into and from France from 1816 to end of last year. It is as follows:—

	Imported in excess of Exports.		Exported in excess of Imports.	
From 1816 to 1821	6,247,178	Hectolitres	...	Hectolitres
1822 to 1827	...	—	1,248,601	—
1828 to 1832	9,527,466	—	...	—
1833 to 1837	...	—	944,130	—
1839 to 1842	1,146,473	—	...	—
1843 to 1847	18,697,132	—	...	—
1848 to 1852	...	—	12,187,416	—

(*From Messrs Walter, Howell, and Hall's Circular.*)

London, Aug. 9, 1853.

The rum market for some time past has been improving; during the last week considerable parcels of all descriptions have been sold at a further advance of 2d per gallon, and at these rates 250 puncheons of Jamaica and 350 puncheons of Demerara have been taken from first hands; these sales have left the market very firm, with every appearance of present prices being fully sustained. A Government contract for 20,000 gallons is advertised for this week, delivery at Gosport, and this, with our large decrease of stock of 5,886 puncheons and 329 hhds, as compared with this period of last year, induces holders to anticipate even higher prices. The duty-paid consumption, to the 23rd July last, shows an increase of 64,741 gallons over the corresponding period of last year, viz.:—Duty paid to 23rd July 1853, 544,463; do. in 1852, 479,722 gallons.

The brandy market has advanced about 2d per gallon during the last week, and our present quotations are firm. We are still under the Cognac prices, which, by the last accounts, continue very high, with a disposition on the part of the farmers rather to hold until they can see the result of the approaching vintage, than accept sales at all. As the very large demand upon our market for Australia has every probability of continuing, it is a matter of great importance to obtain all the information in our power as to the probable produce anticipated from the forthcoming vintage; for although we must look for considerable fluctuations of prices, from time to time, from the Australian colonies, which may affect our market here, yet we feel assured this will only be temporary, and with a knowledge of this at Cognac, prices will not give way. Quotations will therefore necessarily be influenced by the abundance or deficiency of the 1853 vintage; with an abundant vintage we should doubtless see brandies, for a time at least, lower; with an average vintage, prices, in our opinion, would remain nearly as they are; but with a deficient vintage, such as they had last year, prices must be higher, however desirable it may be to keep them from further advancing. From all the accounts that we can obtain, the vintage will decidedly be a deficient vintage; the wet weather the vines

has experienced in the early part of the year, gave them more young wood than fruit, and since the flowering of the vine the season has been unpropitious for the ripening of the grape. Our letters from Cognac assure us distinctly that the produce will be but little better than last year, and that prices will certainly be higher at Cognac than we could have anticipated a few weeks since. The stock here is large, but it is composed principally of low consigned Cognacs, bearing no known brands, and a large portion deserving no attention from their inferior qualities. The consumption of the country has decreased so far this year as compared with 1852, 17,526 gallons, the respective quantities upon which duty has been paid being—From 1st January to 23rd July, 1853, 502,841; do. in 1852, 520,367 gallons. We do not anticipate that this decrease has arisen from the circumstance of high prices, as generally the dealers have been working off their old stocks, but attribute it to the large emigration and the absence of a hot summer. The shipments from Charente to England from 1st January to the 30th June, were 19,456 puncheons.

(From M. de Embil and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Mr Bade, Moorgate street.)

Havana, July 22, 1853.

Sugars have continued inactive during the month, but several vessels being in port, and the freights for the United States and Spain having declined, the demand commences, and we expect will continue, at the current prices, viz.:—

	per cwt f.o.b.			
	s	d	s	d
Cucuruchos, No. 9 to 10½	15	9 to	17	0
Brown to common, No. 11 to 13½	17	4	17	7
Good to fine, No. 14 to 15½	18	9	19	4
Florettes and Derosne's	20	0	21	9
Low whites to common	22	3	23	6
Good to superior	24	9	26	7

The stock here and in Matanzas is about 280,000 boxes, which is an increase on that of last year of 120,000 boxes. The exports to the United States have been 100,000, and to Spain 24,000 boxes less, for which countries 200,000 boxes are required up to the end of this year. The exports for the Baltic are also less than the two preceding years.

Molasses are now scarce, and prices firm at 2¾ to 2½ rs clayed, and 3½ rs for muscovadoes.

Coffee.—Prices are nominal at 8¼ dols to 9 q. q. for 2nd and 3rds, and 7¼ dols to 8 for triages.

Jerked beef continues very scarce, and the first arrivals will fetch probably 21 rs per arrobe.

Freights.—The port is very scantily supplied, and until we have some further arrivals, offers are easily made at 3*l* 7s 6d to 3*l* 10s for Cowes and a market, 3*l* 5s for the Baltic, and 3*l* 10s for the Mediterranean as far as Trieste.

Exchanges.—The demand continues moderate for London at 10¾ to 11 per cent., Paris 2¾ per cent. discount, Marseilles 3 per cent. discount, New York ¼ per cent. discount to par at 60 days' sight, Spain 4½ to 6 per cent. premium, short sight.

Comparative Table of Exports of SUGAR from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st January to the 8th and 9th July, 1852 and 1853.

	1852. boxes		1853. boxes	May 30 to July 9. boxes
For Spain	105,601	.....	82,412	18,649
United States	259,961	.....	157,840	35,624
Cowes and a market	166,972	.....	241,538	63,226
Hamburg and Bremen	33,646	.....	16,081	5,204
Holland and Belgium	33,607	.....	18,453	4,126
Great Britain	14,389	.....	14,338	3,186
Baltic	34,575	.....	41,679	13,679
France	46,332	.....	56,827	12,830
Italy and other ports	45,343	.....	43,028	5,038
Total	740,674		668,385	161,562

(From Mr W. Mure's Circular.)

New Orleans, July 16, 1853.

From the 14th ult. up to the 28th ditto, the sales of cotton amounted to 20,000 bales, at the same prices quoted in my last circular, although during the last days the market was less active and rather drooping, on account of the unsettled state of political affairs in Europe respecting the Turkish question. On the 29th, intelligence from Europe to 15th June per Baltic was received, and being considered of a more pacific character, a good demand sprung up, and the sales of the week ending 2nd instant amount to 15,000 bales, at an advance of ¼c on all qualities, particularly on the sorts "good middling" and upwards, which have been searched with eagerness for Mexico. Since then, later news from Europe having imparted fresh confidence with many that peace will not be disturbed, the demand has continued active, and the sales for the last fortnight amounted to 14,000 bales, thus making a total of nearly 30,000 bales from the 12th ult. to the present moment, a quantity quite large when we consider the smallness of the stock and the unwillingness of most factors to part with it, unless at very full rates. The stock is now reduced to 44,156 bales, one-half of which is estimated to be on shipboard. The quotations are:—Ordinary, 8¼c; good ordinary, 9c; middling, 10c to 10⅛c; good middling, 11c to 11¼c. Exchanges.—The demand has been limited, and the rate varies from 8¼ to 9¼ per cent. pm on London. On Paris the rate is 5f 10c to 5f 15c per dollar; little doing. New York, sight to 60 days' sight, par to 1¼ per cent. discount. Freights have participated in the dulness of the season. The rate for Liverpool is 7-16d, with little offering; for Havre, 15-16c per lb for cotton. Of the crop.—It is a very difficult task at this early period of the season to give any accurate information respecting the growing crops. The reports from the interior, as customary, are contradictory and conflicting, and I would caution my constituents to guard against any exaggerations which may find their way on the subject. A fact, which seems to be well understood and agreed upon by all parties is, that there is not the least doubt about the backwardness of the crop, owing to the cold and dry weather we have had not only in Louisiana, but in all the cotton States up to the 25th of last month. Since that period we have had a change, and the drought has been replaced by continual rains, which are reported to be general, and already complaints from the interior on that score are beginning to be rife. It is certain that if this wet weather is to continue, the harm to the plants will be just as bad, if not worse, than the drought, and the consequence, an unfavourable result for all parties interested in the great staple. It is, therefore, with much solicitude that the weather for the next 6 or 8 weeks will be watched, as upon its result depends mainly the extent of the crop. I shall exert myself to gather for my next circular all the information which may prove of interest on this very important point.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Aug. 12, 1853.

The French are a very lively people, as quick to feel the fullest confidence as to fall into deep despondency. A week ago war was considered as nearly certain, but on Monday last, the *Moniteur* having announced that the Emperor of Russia had agreed to the propositions of the conference at Vienna, the Eastern question was immediately considered at an end. The public funds improved of a sudden more than 3f, and the railway shares from 50f to 100f.

Reflection has, however, checked this over confidence. The question is, indeed, in a more satisfactory condition, and there is every reason to hope that the peace of Europe will be preserved. But grave difficulties remain to be solved; and if the terms of the propositions of Vienna are such as they are announced, Russia has obtained an increase of influence in Europe, and has prepared for the future conquest of Turkey. If the Western Powers are determined to check her progress towards Constantinople, they must insist to amend the old treaties, and stipulate in a more distinct manner the circumstances under which the Danubian Principalities may be occupied by the Russian troops.

Some doubts are, besides, entertained about the immediate evacuation of the Principalities; and it is apprehended that the Czar will require the payment of war indemnities from the Sultan, and retain the Principalities till he is satisfied about this claim, which could not be admitted by the great Powers.

The conduct of our Government under these diplomatic difficulties was rather curious. The Ministers professed to consider war as inevitable, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys was very forward in his warlike demonstrations. His language encouraged those of our papers which continued till the last moment to speak in a threatening tone. But it seems that this behaviour of M. Drouyn de Lhuys was not approved of at the Tuileries, and when a decree promoted him yesterday to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, it was reported that he would soon be dismissed.

General St Arnaud, the Minister of War, was also persuaded that the affairs of the East would not finish without a struggle. Great preparations had been begun to increase the French army, and make a levy of 300,000 soldiers; and orders were given to send ammunition to Toulon, as the Government intended to send land forces to Constantinople to protect the Sultan against the attacks of the Russian army.

But now all those projects are abandoned in consequence of the Czar accepting the terms of arrangement which have been prepared at Vienna. It is hoped that they will receive the confirmation of the Czar's acceptance before the 15th instant.

Great fêtes will take place on that anniversary; and on Sunday next a grand review is announced of the *Garde Nationale* and the regular troops. But this review has excited some uneasiness, as the Emperor's enemies might avail themselves of that opportunity to make another attempt on his life.

Our information is not favourable about the crops, and the reports which have been received by the Government cause apprehensions. It has published a new decree, by which the over-tax is abolished on the import of corn by foreign ships. This over-tax is 1f 25c for wheat, and 1f 66c for flour. At the same time orders have been sent to several firms at Marseilles, who are commissioned to purchase corn on account of the Government. Thirty-seven million of francs will be employed for that purpose.

The following are the variations of our securities from August 4th to 10th:—

	f	c		f	c		f	c
The 3 per Cents. declined from	77	45	to	77	0	and left off at	79	80
The 4½ per Cents.	102	40	—	102	15	—	104	40
Bank Shares	2800	0	—	2770	0	—	2835	0
Northern Shares	847	50	—	845	0	—	892	50
Strasburg	907	50	—	900	0	—	957	50
Lyons	907	50	—	900	0	—	957	50
Avignon	740	0	—	732	50	—	780	0
Western Shares	725	0	—	720	0	—	760	0
Orleans	1137	50	—	1133	0	—	1215	0
Rouen	1065	0	—	1050	0	—	1110	0
Havre	490	0	—	485	0	—	510	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The market was buoyant, and most of the securities were improving, as it was announced that a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople stated that the Sultan adhered to the propositions sent him from Vienna, and that the Turkish Ambassador had already departed for St Petersburg.

The Three per Cents. improved from 80f to 80f 10c for money, and 80f 25c for the account; the Four-and-a-Half were at 104f 30c; the Bank Shares at 2,835f; the Northern Shares from 890f to 892f 50; Strasburg from 990f to 980f; Lyons from 957f 50c to 961f 25c; Orleans from 1,222f 50c to 1,215f; Rouen from 1,110f to 1,105f; Avignon from 780f to 782f 50c; Havre from 515f to 512f 50c.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE NIGER.—We understand that it is in contemplation to fit out another Admiralty expedition to explore the source of the Niger, with the view of promoting civilisation in Africa and opening up new sources of commerce. It is held that the present is a fitting opportunity for another expedition to the Niger, inasmuch as the mortality on the coast of Africa has of late very much decreased.

Correspondence.

STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Statistical science is about to attain a new era of development in the approaching congress of statists to be held at Brussels in September next. To every explorer of inductive science, it must have often proved a source of regret the want of certainty and uniformity of system which characterises the public accounts of all countries. Any attempt to compare their economical and financial state, with a view to ascertain their relative progress within a limited period, is thereby frustrated, and both the analogy of facts and the lessons they convey are in a great measure lost.

In a paper read before the Statistical Society of London in December, 1851 (vol. xv., p. 108), I pointed out the importance of combining with other countries in taking the censuses at equal periods, say deciennially, at the 31st of December; in ending the financial year at the same time and with the end of the months, rather than with the 5th; and also in collecting commercial, industrial, and agricultural statistics; and I am glad to find that such subjects are now to receive a careful and complete examination.

A programme of the congress has been issued by the Central Statistical Commission of Brussels, and it embraces the following important subjects:—1. Organisation of statistical departments in all States forming part of an international congress, with a view to give unity and integrity to the public accounts of all countries. 2. Census of population. 3. Territory and division of land. 4. Emigration. 5. Agricultural statistics. 6. Industrial statistics. 7th. Commercial statistics and navigation. 8. Economical budgets of the working classes. 9. Pauperism and mendicancy. 10. Education. 11. Crime and its remedies.

In connection with the discussion of such subjects, Lieutenant Maury, of the American Admiralty, recently arrived at Liverpool from the United States of America, is to attend that conference with a view to promote an international system for making observations on the direction of the winds and of the currents, and the temperature of the seas, and other meteorological facts, in quarters hitherto unexplored.

I hope that the proposed international code of commercial law will also be seriously considered, and that the benefits accruing from an assimilation of the laws which govern the mercantile transactions of the world may be there perspicuously set forth, so as to recommend the various Governments gradually to render their legislation on such subjects uniform. The conference of deputies, from all chambers of commerce and other associations, held in London in October last, was instrumental in inducing Her Majesty's Government to issue a Royal Commission for the assimilation of the mercantile law of the three United Kingdoms.

The Brussels conference might appropriately discuss and promote the subject of international commercial law, calulated to strengthen the laws of nations, and to join them in the bonds of mutual interest and friendship.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

12, The College, Doctors Commons, LEONE LEVI.
London, 11th August, 1853.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday:* Debate on the second reading of the Government of India Bill. *Monday:* Official replies in reference to Eastern Affairs. *Tuesday:* Second reading of various bills. *Thursday:* Passing of various bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday:* Debate on the South Sea Annuity Bill. *Monday:* Civil Service Supplies—The frontier arrangements at the Cape—Committee of Ways and Means—Third reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill. *Tuesday:* Committee on Transportation Bill—Metropolitan Sewers Acts' Continuance Bill. *Wednesday:* Third reading of the Customs Bill. *Thursday:* Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Aug. 5.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

During the debate on the second reading of the Government of India Bill, the Earl of Ellenborough observed that the measure, in some respects, did not go far enough, and in others might have been executed more mercifully towards the Directors, still it would be an improvement on the present system. The noble earl proceeded to make some observations on the bill and to defend the principle upon which he had administered the government of India, regretting, in conclusion, that, after having seen three India bills, he was not destined to see the complete reconstruction of India, and to behold the government founded on principles which afforded a prospect of happiness to her people and of grandeur and honour to England.

After some remarks from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Monteagle, and other noble lords, the bill was read a second time without a division. Adjourned.

Monday, Aug. 8

The Marquis of Clanricarde wished to know what steps had been taken by the Government to counteract the aggression of Russia in the Principalities. Lord Clarendon replied, that the Government, though it had received late despatches from the Principalities, had no official information of any changes in the administration of Wallachia and Moldavia; but he had no hesitation in saying, that he considered the immediate and complete evacuation of the Principalities as a *sine qua non* of any agreement with Russia.

In reply to Lord Ellenborough, Lord Clarendon stated that the Government had no official information of a demand recently made on the Shah of Persia by the Emperor of Russia.

The India bill passed through committee, after considerable discussion.

Some other business was also despatched, after which their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Eastern Union Railway Bill having been read a second time, the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Tenants Improvement Compensation Bill, and the Leasing Houses (Ireland) Bill. The noble duke explained the details of these bills.

After a brief discussion, the bills were read a second time, on the understanding that they were not to be proceeded with this session, the Earl of Aberdeen pledging himself to bring the matter before the House of Lords early next session, and to refer it to a select committee.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

The house sat at the usual hour for despatch of business, and adjourned after forwarding several bills a stage.

Friday, Aug. 12.

Petitions were presented by several noble lords on various matters.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Cork and Bandon Railway (No. 2); Galway Improvement; Banbridge, Dublin, Newry, and Belfast Junction Railway; South Wales Railway (Pembroke, &c.), South Wales Railway (Power to Purchase, &c.), South Wales (Deviation), Galway Harbour, and Severn Railway Bills.

On the motion of the Earl of Albemarle, the production of copies of correspondence and documents, 1851 and 1852, between the local authorities at Singapore and the home authorities, relating to an outrage upon a Chinese junk, was agreed to.

The Earl of Malmesbury moved for a translation of the two circulars addressed by Count Nesselrode to the diplomatic agents of the Russian Government, and published in the *Russian Gazette*; and also for the answer which Her Majesty's Government may have sent to the statements therein contained.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Friday, Aug. 5.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Sir F. Kelly opposed the further progress of the South Sea and other Annuities Bill, which he contended was calculated to inflict a heavy loss upon the holders of the convertible stocks. The house having gone into committee, the principal clauses of the bill were subjected to a very rigid examination.

In reply to Mr Horsfall, Sir J. Graham said, the last accounts from China were most satisfactory in respect to the communications which had taken place between Sir G. Bonham and the persons in authority at Nankin and in the neighbourhood of Shanghai; that the internal dissensions, though serious, would not disturb the relations with foreigners, nor was there reason to apprehend any interruption to commerce; and that, anticipating the necessity of having a larger naval force in the China waters, he had given orders for a considerable reinforcement from the Indian station, which would render the force on the China station quite sufficient for any emergency.

The house then went again into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining civil service and other estimates, which were debated until 12 o'clock, when, on the motion of Mr Hume, the Chairman reported progress.

The adjourned debate on the Canterbury writ was resumed, and, after a conversation as to the intentions of the Government respecting the suspended writs, the amendment was agreed to that no new writ for the city of Canterbury be issued this session.

Various bills were forwarded a stage, and leave was given for the introduction of certain bills. Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Monday, Aug. 8.

In the early sitting, in a Committee of Supply, the house was occupied with the discussion of the votes for the Civil Service Estimates, the Supplementary Estimates for the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, the Post-office Packet Service, and other estimates. On the vote of 200,000*l* for the Caffre War,

Mr Adderley took occasion to call the attention of the house to the policy of the Duke of Newcastle respecting the frontier arrangements at the Cape of Good Hope. He condemned especially the abandonment of the Orange River Sovereignty, which territory, he considered, furnished a better frontier than the Kei, and its relinquishment—which he thought was not legal—would, he said, entail the loss of Natal, and must necessarily give rise to future wars, which would now be prosecuted at the expense of this country.

Mr F. Peel briefly replied to Mr Adderley, observing that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion, in concurrence with the last and the preceding Administrations, that, when practicable, it was desirable to contract, instead of extending, our territory in South Africa; that the acquisition of the Orange River Sovereignty had been the consequence of information which experience had proved to be inaccurate; that, during the five years since its annexation to the Cape, it had been productive of no advantage, but, during the Kaffir war, it had been a constant source of uneasiness. Sir George Clerk, appointed a Special Commissioner to the Cape, had, he said, received instructions, not so much to abandon the Orange River Sovereignty as to withdraw the protection of this country. He justified the measure upon legal grounds, and contended that Natal could not be prejudiced thereby, since it was separated from the Sovereignty by a secure mountain boundary.

In reply to Sir J. Walmsley, Lord John Russell observed that, prior to the prorogation, he would give the house every information in reference to the Eastern question.

In committee various estimates were agreed to.

On the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr E. Ball moved a resolution, "that the duty on malt operates most injuriously to the community, tending to increase the cost of animal and cereal food, and promoting drunkenness; and, therefore, it is expedient that the Excise regulations relative to malt be relaxed." He did not ask, he said, though he was entitled to do so, for the remission of the malt duty, but merely to allow the farmer to prepare his barley, so that he might fairly compete with the foreigner, and to brew beer from malt of his own growth.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The house next went into committee upon the Customs Bill, and afterwards upon the Customs Acts Consolidation Bill. The Charitable Trusts Bill was passed, after several new clauses had been added to it.

Other bills having been advanced a stage, after much discussion, the house adjourned shortly before 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

In the early sitting, the the South Sea and other Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee upon the Transportation Bill, when Lord Palmerston gave an exposition of the views of the Government upon the subject of secondary punishments. The question, he observed, was one of extreme difficulty. Hitherto our colonies had enabled us to make transportation beyond the seas one of our secondary punishments; but this resource having now failed,—the feelings of the colonists revolting against being brought into contact with our criminals, and a great event having changed the condition of our Australian colonies,—the system must be altered. The first result to which the Government were led was the necessity of ceasing to transport offenders to the colonies, except a small number to Western Australia; and the bill proposed to empower the Courts to alter the sentences. It was proposed that after a certain period of preliminary imprisonment the offender should be capable of receiving a ticket-of-leave in this country, liable to be revoked. He

thought that, with regard to a great portion of those who were sentenced to transportation, reformation was by no means a hopeless object, and every effort would be made to accomplish it. When those persons who had conditional tickets-of-leave were to be released, the grave question arose, where were they to go, and how were they to be employed? He had every reason to believe that means would be found of giving all these persons employment upon the public works, apart from the convicts, at suitable wages, from which occupation, without a stigma, they might glide into the ordinary avocations of honest industry. The charge for providing additional accommodation would be borne by the public; but, as the cost of transporting criminals would be no longer incurred, there would be a very considerable annual saving of expenditure.

Several hon. members expressed their opinions upon the general question and the clauses of the bill were discussed and agreed to.

In the evening, the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up.

On the order for going into committee upon the Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill, Lord Palmerston moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision in the bill as to moneys borrowed, or to be borrowed, under the acts, stating the sum (300,000*l*) he intended to propose in committee that the commissioners should be empowered to raise.

Sir B. Hall entered upon a severe criticism of the past conduct of the commissioners, and the existing state of the metropolitan sewers.

Upon a division, Lord Palmerston's motion was carried by 71 to 32, and the house went into committee on the bill.

The third reading of the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill—to which a clause was added, and amendments were negatived in others—occupied the attention of the house for some time; but it was eventually agreed to.

Mr Wilson brought in the Consolidated Fund Bill, which was read a first time.

Sir J. Shelley obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a Metropolitan Board of Sewers.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

Various other bills were read a third time and passed.

On the third reading of the Customs Bill,

Mr J. Wilson took the opportunity of expressing his thanks for the great assistance rendered in the preparation of this measure by the Commissioners of the Customs (especially Sir T. Fremantle, the chairman) and by the solicitor of that Board. He tendered his acknowledgments likewise to the merchants of London and Liverpool. By the beautiful arrangement of the bill, the whole law was now brought into perfect harmony, compl ting the continuous labours of the last twenty-five years, and it might be regarded as the complement of the great commercial reforms of Sir Robert Peel.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill and the Improvement of Towns (Ireland) Bill were withdrawn.

The order for the r sumption of the adjourned debate on the question of referring the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill to a Select Committee was discharged.

The Smoke Nuisance and the Betting Houses Bills underwent some discussion.

After disposing of twenty-six orders of the day, some of them not without debate, besides motions and amendments of bills proposed by the House of Lords—some of which were disagreed to—in two hours and a half, the house adjourned, at half-past two o'clock.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee, a clause of appropriation being added, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Friendly Societies Bill, the Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance Bill, the Copyhold, &c., Commission Continuance Bill, and the Lunatics Care and Treatment Bill (with an amendment) were severally read a third time and passed.

The order for the third reading of the Crown Suits Bill was discharged.

The Militia Pay Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at a quarter to 12 o'clock.

Friday, Aug. 12.

The Lords' amendments to several bills were agreed to.

In reply to Sir G. Goodman, Mr F. Peel observed that he had no hesitation in saying that every facility should be given for the transfer of land in the Australian colonies. The upset price was at present fixed by act of Parliament, and he was not prepared to say that it was not improbable that next session Government would bring in a bill to allow the colonists themselves to fix the price of land.

Mr Cardwell, in replying to some observations from Mr Gregson relative to agricultural statistics, intimated that an experiment had been begun under the most favourable auspices in Scotland, and he was now able to lay before Parliament some of the returns which had been collected there. Negotiations were going on for extending the system to other parts of the United Kingdom.

Mr Kinnaird asked a series of questions relative to the emigration of Chinese labourers from Amoy. Mr F. Peel observed that he understood that emigration had been suspended from that port.

Mr Blackett wished to know whether Government had any objection to lay upon the table the correspondence on the subject of the succession to the crown of Denmark. Lord Palmerston said that the production of the whole of the correspondence, extending over 6,000 folios, would lead to considerable expense, but a portion would shortly be produced.

Several bills were read a third time and passed.

A long discussion took place on the third reading of the Transportation Bill, and Mr Bartow was [LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

795 Public Income and Expenditure (Balance Sheet)—Account.
805 Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act—Returns,
Pentonville, Parkhurst, and Millbank Prisons, &c. &c.—Reports.
787 Railways (India)—Return.
788 Queen Charlotte's Island—Correspondence.
806 Bills—Customs, &c., Duties.
812 — Dublin Carriage (amended).
Public General Acts—Cap. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.
804 China—Return.
798 Foreign and Colonial Postage—Return.
819 Pilotage—Account.
821 Assessed Taxes (London)—Return.
846 New Houses of Parliament—Correspondence.
691 Accidents in Coal Mines—1st Report from Committee.
831 Bills—Colonial Church Regulation.
842 — Drainage of Lands (Ireland) (amended).
395 (1) Sheriff Courts (Scotland)—Return.
742 Sheriffs, &c. (Scotland)—Accounts.
751 Plymouth Election Petition (further Inquiry)—Minutes of Evidence.
853 Bill—South Sea and other Annuities, Provision for Payment, &c.
818 Lighthouses—Return.
826 National Education (Ireland)—Copy of a Resolution.
833 Poor Law (Bedminster Parish)—Copy of Memorial.
838 Preliminary Inquiries Act—Return.
861 Civil Services—Supplementary Estimate, Class 5.
856 Standing Orders Revision—Report from Committee.
860 Bill—Defacing the Coin.
Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle—Further Papers.
794 Drainage (Ireland)—Return.
824 Civil Services, Estimates—Class 8.
344 (1) Cockermouth Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
467 (1) Harwich Election—Ditto ditto.
822 Drainage (Ireland)—Return.
832 Metropolitan Commission of Sewers—Return.
843 Navy—Supplementary Estimate.
825 Bills—Sheriffs (Scotland).
827 — Hackney Carriage Duties (amended).
829 — Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis).
830 — Ecclesiastical Leasing Act Amendment.
828 — Customs (amended).
828(a)— Synopsis of Customs Bill.
844 — Customs Acts Consolidation.
840 — Assessed Taxes (amended).
841 — Missionary Bishops.
845 — Insurance on Lives.
Convict Packets—Report.
Canterbury—Report of the Commissioners.
Convict Prisons—Lieut.-Col. Jebb's Report.
872 Trade and Navigation—Accounts.
766 Indian Territories—5th Report from Committee.
715 Police—Report and Evidence.
854 Bills—Crown Suits.
859 — Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland).
871 — Registrar of Meetings.
873 — Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) (amended).
874 — Copies of Specifications Repeal (as amended in Committee and on Recommitment).
875 — Female Convicts.
876 — Loan Societies.
877 — Apprehension of Offenders Act Amendment.
878 — Marriages, Holy Trinity Church, Hulme, Validity.
879 — Stock in Trade Exemption.
880 — Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
869 — Charitable Trusts (amended).
Births, Deaths, and Marriages—14th Report of the Registrar General.
Prisons (Southern and Western District)—18th Report of Inspectors (Part 3).
Public Records—14th Report of the Deputy-Keeper.
Cuba—Correspondence.
674 Criminal and Destitute Children—Report and Evidence.
740 Accidents in Coal Mines—Second Report and Evidence.
822 (1) Drainage (Ireland)—Returns.
890 Bills—Copyhold, &c., Commission Continuance.
891 — Commons Inclosure (No. 3).
611 Liverpool Election—Report from Committee.
836 Customs Duties (Colonies)—Return.
828(b) Bills—Customs Consolidation—Proposed Clauses.
858 — Customs Acts Consolidation (amended).
852 — Betting Houses (amended).
866 — Militia Ballots Suspension and Militia Law Amendment.
780 County and Borough Lunatic Asylums—Abstract of Accounts.
806 Ramsgate Harbour—Report of Sir William Cubitt.
837 Screw Squadron—Copies of Orders from the Admiralty, &c.
847 Customs (Isle of Man)—Copy of Treasury Letter.
850 Capture of Brunê—Copies of Sir Thomas Cochrane's Memorial.
862 Piracy—Return.
893 Bills—Entails (Scotland)—Lords' Amendments.
899 — Public Works Acts Amendment (Ireland) (as amended in Committee).
713 Post Office Receiving Houses, &c.—Abstract of Return.
803 Dockyard Appointments, on Case of Lieutenant Engledue—Report from Committee.
823 Merchant Seamen's Fund—Copies of Letters.
857 Caledonian Canal—48th Report of the Commissioners.
657 Bills—Fisheries (Ireland) (No. 2).
900 — Corrupt Practices at Elections.
902 — Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland).

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace for the camp at Chobham.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace.

On Monday, the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia paid the Queen a visit.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

On Thursday the Prince of Prussia arrived at Osborne from Dover, on a visit. The Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, accompanied by the royal visitors and Sir James Graham, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, embarked on board the royal steam yacht, Victoria and Albert, and proceeded to Spithead to witness the grand naval review.

METROPOLIS.

STRIKE OF THE DOCK LABOURERS.—This turn-out, which at one time threatened to be serious, is now virtually at an end, great numbers of the old hands having left the turn-outs, and returned to their employment at their old wages, and the places of the rest having been filled up by new hands from all parts of the metropolis and country.

MRS CHISHOLM.—At the meeting in the City on Tuesday, to take measures for raising a subscription for Mrs Caroline Chisholm, a committee was formed, consisting of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr Vernon Smith, M.P., Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Bart., and several others.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—A change has been made in the *personnel* of the (Bankruptcy Court of Mr Commissioner Holroyd, by the retirement from the post of official assignee of Mr Edward Edwards, owing to long-continued indisposition. His son, Mr E. W. Edwards, who for the last ten years has satisfactorily discharged the duties of the office, has been appointed his successor.

REMARKABLE APPLICATION.—On Wednesday, Mr Clarkson, the barrister, applied at the Mansion house for a summons against Mr Norman Wilkinson, to answer a charge of having been concerned in a negotiation for an office in the gift of the East India Company. The summons was granted.

THE LONG VACATION.—On Wednesday, the long vacation commenced, but not the long vacation of former years. The Common Law Procedure Act has made an alteration in law proceedings. Pleadings are still stayed from the 10th of August to the 24th of October, but writs are issued with special endorsements, and, in the event of a non-appearance, judgment can be signed, and execution issued in the vacation.

REDUCTION OF THE WINE DUTIES.—On Wednesday, a meeting to promote a movement in favour of an alteration in the present high rate of duty charged upon foreign and colonial wines, was held at Fendall's hotel, under the auspices of Mr Oliveira, M.P. Various resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—Yesterday, Mr George Appleton Wallis was elected one of the sheriffs of London.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths registered last week in the metropolis was 991; in the previous week it was 1,004. In corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52, exclusively of that in 1849 (when cholera raised the total mortality of the week to 1,909), the numbers ranged from 801 to 1,135. With the exception of the infant part of the population, who suffer as usual at this season, the health of London appears to be comparatively good. In the returns of fatal diseases the chief feature is the progress of diarrhœa. The deaths referred to this complaint in the last six weeks are 28, 34, 54, 73, 81, and 110. Of the 110 persons to whom it was fatal 64 were males, 46 were females; and of the whole number 78 were children under one year. Only 2 children died last week of small-pox; only 16 of measles (though in the previous week the number was 34); while 33 died of scarlatina, showing an increase of 10 on the previous week's return. Last week the births of 769 boys and 779 girls, in all 1,548 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,332. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·876 in. The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·85 in. at the beginning of the week to 29·60 in. by 9h. p.m. on August 1; increased to 29·86 in. by 9h. a.m. on the 3d; remained at this reading, with slight variation, till 3h. p.m. on the 4th; increased to 30·08 in. by 9h. a.m. on the 6th; and decreased to 30·05 in. by the end of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 61·6 deg., which is slightly below the average of the same week in 38 years. The highest temperature occurred on Monday, and was 77 deg.; the lowest was 46·5 deg., and occurred on Friday. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 18 deg., on Monday; the least 1·2 deg., on Wednesday; the mean difference of the week was 10·2 deg. The highest temperature of the water of the Thames was 65·2 deg., on Thursday and Friday. The wind was in the south-west on the first three days; on Wednesday it changed to south; it was afterwards in the north, and calm.

PROVINCES.

PEMBROKE.—THE CÆSAR AFLOAT.—The many efforts which have been made at Pembroke dockyard to launch this fine vessel were crowned with success on Sunday evening. The cause of the previous failures is still a mystery; but to three things, however, the greatest attention will in future be paid in launching such enormous vessels—first, the ways will be carried further out; secondly, the greatest attention will be paid to greasing them; and, thirdly, fir planks will never be used in their formation.

GLOUCESTER.—REMARKABLE TRIAL.—The case of Smyth v. Smyth and others has lately occupied much of the time of the Gloucester assizes. The cause tried was an action of ejectment, brought to recover possession of certain estates in this county, formerly the property of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., of Ashton hall, near Bristol. The plaintiff claims to be the son and heir of the late Sir Hugh Smyth, who died in the year 1824. The plaintiff claimed to be the son of Sir Hugh Smyth by a third and previous marriage, alleged to have taken place in Ireland, with Jane, the daughter of Count Vandenbergh, in the year 1796. The plaintiff was alleged to have been born at Warminster, in the county of Wilts, and his mother having died in childbirth he was brought up by a woman named Lydia Reid. His birth, for some reason having been kept secret, he went abroad, and on his return to this country he was not made acquainted with his pedigree till recently, when, by the discovery of certain documents, he came to the knowledge that he was entitled to a baronetcy and estates, which were variously estimated to be worth from 20,000*l* to 35,000*l* a year. The defendant is the grandson of Sir Hugh Smyth's sister Florence, and is still a minor. On the death of Sir Hugh Smyth, in the year 1824, the property went to his brother, Sir John Smyth, and upon his death in 1849 to his sister Florence. Upon her death the present defendant became entitled. The trial concluded on Wednesday in a remarkable manner. The plaintiff was cross-examined as to the seal affixed to the deed of 1822 and 1823, and as to a seal which he had ordered of an engraver named Moring, of Holborn. He deposed that he got the deed in question on the 17th March last, and not before. Shortly after the examination had been proceeded with, a telegraphic message arrived from London, stating that the police had discovered that the plaintiff had applied to an engraver at 361 Oxford-street, in January last, to engrave the Bandon crest on the ring which had been produced as a relic. Upon this a dramatic scene occurred. The plaintiff admitted that this was true, and Sir F. Thesiger sat down deeply moved. The court was hushed in silence. After this Sir F. Thesiger elicited that at the time he (plaintiff) had sworn he was ill (for eighteen months in 1811) the plaintiff had been lying in Ilchester (Somerset) gaol, under sentence for horse stealing. He had been sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted. The plaintiff was then ordered into custody on a charge of forgery and perjury.

THE MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—It is in contemplation to change the day for holding this market. Saturday is a half holiday in Manchester, and a day when it is inconvenient for buyers to attend. It has been suggested that Thursday would be a much more convenient period of the week.

NAVAL REVIEW.—On Thursday a grand naval review took place at Spithead. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family, together with most of Her Majesty's Ministers, and a large portion of both Houses of Parliament, were present to witness this brilliant spectacle, which passed off with great *eclat*.

IRELAND.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed the Right Hon. John Hatchell, late Attorney-General for Ireland, and Mountiford Longfield, Esq, LL.D. (one of the commissioners of the Encumbered Estates Court), as members of the National Board of Education, in the room of the Right Hon. F. Blackburne and Mr Baron Greene, who have resigned.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Mr Serjeant Murphy has issued a farewell address to the electors of the above city.

STATE OF TRADE.—The following is extracted from the *Freeman's Journal*:—"Credit continues on a most satisfactory basis, and money is sufficiently plentiful for all commercial purposes. The weather has been uniformly fine, but not bright, through the week, and the prospects for the harvest are most promising. We have got thus far in the year without the least complaints worth noticing of the potato crop. The Customs duties are this week favourable, being over the corresponding time of last year the sum of 2,000*l*, occasioned by large payments on tea, tobacco, and refined sugar, the sum on the latter being 2,700*l*, nearly equal to the payments on raw sugar, which were 2,850*l*; tobacco, 5,100*l*; tea, 6,500*l*; coffee, 100*l*; wine, 1,600*l*; spirits, 650*l*; miscellaneous, 350*l*.

	£
The receipts from the 5th ult. are	91,650
Same time last year	81,900
Increase	9,750"

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET.—The *Newry Examiner*, after giving a glowing account of the condition of all the crops, especially the potatoe, in that district, proceeds to call attention to the new "Irish difficulty," to wit:—"The great difficulty is to obtain labour sufficient to reap, mow, dig, and save the harvest, for it is beyond all question or dispute that men cannot be got in the country districts to supply the present and still more the prospective demand. The vast demand for labour in England, and the liberal wages paid there, have attracted the Irish peasantry in large numbers across the Channel, and the consequence is, that it is a matter of difficulty to procure a day labourer on any terms in some parts of the country."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

Commercial affairs in Paris have sustained another check, and were it not for some large orders received from the United States, where French merchandise is in good demand, the manufacturers might consider themselves to have fallen into the dead season. The dealers in articles of luxury are more particularly suffering, and the bronze manufacturers and jewellers are compelled, in order to give employment to their operatives, to manufacture for the next winter trade. The woollen drapers have the greater portion of their last winter stock of goods as yet on hand, and consequently cannot make fresh purchases. Circumstantial accounts have been received of the conclusion of the great fair of Beaucaire, which commenced heavily, but improved during the last days. The prices obtained this year exceeded those of the year 1850 by from 10 to 25 per cent. The late harvest prevented numbers of the agricultural population from attending the fair, which proved to be a serious loss, particularly to the vendors of cotton goods, for which the peasants are generally good customers. It was remarked that more commercial bills and less cash passed between the dealers at the last fairs than in former years.

The harvest continues to be gathered in throughout the departments with as favourable weather as could be desired. The immediate consequence has been a dulness in the corn markets without any serious fall in the price of flour. Some sales were made in Paris last week, at a reduction of 1f per sack, by speculators who purchased during the low prices, but the millers refuse to abate their terms. The price of wheat varies in the departments from 24f to 40f the 100 kilogrammes. The departments in which the price of wheat is the highest are the Haut and the Bas Rhin and the Vosges. Those in which it is the lowest are the Côtes-du-Nord, the Ille-et-Vilaine, the Loire-Inférieure, La Sarthe, La Vandée, La Haute Garonne, and La Gironde. A considerable quantity of foreign wheat and flour has been received in the Haut-Rhin through Marseilles and Switzerland, and a still greater quantity is expected at Strasburg from Germany, which, with all expenses paid, will cost the importer 35f the 100 kilogrammes. These large importations must necessarily reduce the price of wheat in the eastern departments. A considerable quantity of foreign corn is likewise expected to arrive in France through the ports between Havre and Dunkirk. The sheep and oxen offered for sale at the cattle fairs continue to find buyers at remunerating prices to the grazier. Beef and mutton still rise in Paris. Letters from the departments of the Drôme and the Ardèche state that although new silk continues to arrive in large quantities in those markets, there has been a general rise in price of from 1f to 2f.

PORTUGAL.

A new difficulty has sprung up in the way of the negociation with the Bank. To the surprise of the public, the Minister merely asked the Chamber to authorise him to pay 3 per cent. interest on the loan of 4,000 contos, instead of 5 per cent., as he had previously intimated. The explanation of this tergiversation is probably to be found in the positive refusal of the Bank proprietors to enter on the railway with the present contractors.

Exchange on London, 54¼ for bills at ninety days' date.

AUSTRIA

In order that the public may have a complete insight into the financial position of Austria, the balance sheets since 1845 (the last "normal" year, as the disturbances in Galicia and Italy commenced in 1846) have been published. In 1845 the total revenue was 160,566,323fl, the expenditure 152,954,867fl, leaving a surplus of 7,611,456fl. In 1846 the revenue was 164,236,758fl, the expenditure 163,106,265fl, leaving a surplus of 1,130,493fl. In 1847 the revenue was 161,738,151fl, the expenditure 168,798,485fl, the deficit 7,060,334fl. In 1848, revenue 122,127,354fl, expenditure 167,238,000fl, deficit 45,110,646fl. In 1849, total revenue 153,769,538fl, expenditure 275,675,342fl, deficit 121,905,804fl. In 1850, total revenue 196,253,220fl, expenditure 251,118,082fl, deficit 54,864,862fl. In 1851, total revenue 219,405,140fl, expenditure 281,726,770fl, deficit 62,223,630fl. In 1852, total revenue 226,365,108fl, expenditure 279,812,439fl, deficit 53,447,331fl.

The exchange at Vienna maintains its indifference to the low quotations from Paris and London. All the speculations have recently been *a la hausse*, and the moneyed world appears to be as confident as ever.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A despatch has been received by Her Majesty's Government from Vienna, from which it appears that the Emperor of Russia has accepted the propositions of the Four Powers. At the time when the last Cabinet courier from St Petersburg left that capital the proposal in question had not yet been received there, but an intimation had already been given by the Russian Government to the British Minister that it was the Emperor's intention to accept the terms recommended to him by the Conference at Vienna. That decision is now announced to have taken place.

A despatch from Constantinople of the 1st instant states that the Divan has addressed a manifesto to the nation. This document contains the *ultimatum* which the Porte proposes to the acceptance of Russia. It is also said that the Viennese proposals have been accepted by the Porte. The Czar had recalled his Consul at Adrianople. The Russian Consuls in Turkey are all about to be recalled. The finances were in a lamentable condition. The premium on gold was 1 per cent.

Letters from Tabriz state that Mr Thompson, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Government, has obtained a signal victory over the Russian diplomatist. Prince Dolgorowcki, the Russian Minister, was on the point of quitting the Court of Persia.

It appears that, though no stipulation was inserted in the Vienna note to the Emperor of Russia touching the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, yet the subject was discussed at two conferences held by the representatives of the Powers at Vienna. It was proposed by either France or England, or perhaps by both, that a clause should be added to the propositions in question, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalities. This was opposed by Austria, who urged that it would be inopportune and impolitic, under present circumstances, to do anything which would be likely to offend the Emperor of Russia, or to indispose him to a pacific termination of the question at issue. It was, however, agreed to that the Governments should send to their respective diplomatic agents at St Petersburg instructions on that specific point when the moment came to treat it.

CIRCASSIA.

We learn, by way of Trebizonde, that the war still continues in Circassia. The Circassians have attacked the fortress of Toprakiate, and carried the place, in spite of the determined resistance of the garrison. Owing to this defeat Prince Menschikoff has proclaimed a state of blockade on the coasts of Circassia, from Anapa to Sankorum Kale.

UNITED STATES.

By the Arabia, we have advices from New York to the 27th ult.

The steamer Northern Light had arrived at the above port from San Francisco with 389,030 dols in golddust on freight. The steamer Oregon sailed from San Francisco on the 1st with 1,645,799 dols in golddust, *en route* for New York. Patrick O'Donohoe, one of the Irish exiles who escaped from Australia, arrived at New York in the Northern Light. The accounts from the mines are very satisfactory.

The following has come to hand relative to the crops:—"The harvest of wheat has been unusually abundant, and there is, at least, an equal promise in Indian corn. Rice looks well, but tobacco is complained of, perhaps without reason. The late rains have wonderfully improved the cotton plants, which will probably yield a larger crop than ever."

The Franklin arrived at Cowes on Wednesday, with dates from New York to the 30th ult. She brought 850,000 dols, of which 50,000 dols was for England.

A large meeting had been held in Newfoundland, at which it was resolved that unfettered commercial relations with the United States were necessary for the continued success of the province.

The Asia's news had advanced the prices of flour and breadstuffs on the New York market, and prices were firm and buoyant. The cotton market was also higher. Free purchases had been made of wheat at 3c to 5c per bushel advance. Ashes were in fair demand. Freight rather firmer, with more offering from Liverpool.

The stock market had slightly declined. Bills on London were quoted 109¼ to ½. The fall trade in dry goods had fairly commenced, and every branch was more or less active.

MAURITIUS.

We have advices from the Mauritius dated the 8th of June. The weather was favourable, and the new crop of sugar promised to realise the expectations of the planters; the estimate had been raised from 85,000 to 90,000 tons. The shipments of the old crop had nearly ceased, 76,000 tons having been exported, of which 66,000 tons had been sent to England, and the remainder to Australia and the Cape.

During the last three crops the quantity exported to Australia has been as follows:—

1850-51	lbs	5,497,469
1851-52		9,771,123
1852-53 estimated		15,000,000

The total shipments to all parts, of the old crop, had been as follows:—

Shipped and left to 6th June,	1853	lbs	150,667,674
— —	1852		125,998,429
— —	1851		109,167,855
— —	1850		118,032,713

By estimating the crop at 77,000 tons, at 15*l* per ton, the total value to the colony is about 1,155,000*l*.

The total revenue and receipts amounted to 78,183*l* 13s 2½d, whilst the total expenditure was only 41,028*l* 9s 10d; showing a balance in favour of the Government of about 36,000*l*.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The steamer Calcutta arrived at Trieste on the 10th of August at ten a.m., in 111 hours from Alexandria.

We have received the following dispatch dated Alexandria, August 5:—The Calcutta mail of the 2d of July has arrived, with the China mail of the 23d of June, and intelligence from Burmah to the 22d of June; Sydney, to the 31st of May; Bombay, to the 2d of July. The King of Ava has become more submissive. He has issued orders that the British troops are not to be molested, and that Meaday and Tounghou are to remain in our possession. He has released all the prisoners, but will not yet sign a treaty. Trade in India was dull. Exchange on London, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d. The Imperialist army in China was preparing to retake Amoy, but without much chance of success. The rebel Christian army was within four days' march from Nankin. Canton has not yet been attacked. Business was very dull, and money very scarce. Exchange on London, 6s 3d to 5s 4d.

The Arab ship Faze Kereem, on her passage from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the Indian mail which left London on the 24th of June, foundered at sea, twenty miles from Aden. The mails, consisting of sixty-eight boxes, were lost; and 179 out of 190 Arabs and Lascars who were on board, and Mr Nankins, in charge of the mails, perished.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has appointed a committee of ten to prepare the new constitution. The produce of the Victoria gold-fields is increasing. There is great destitution among the newly-arrived immigrants at Melbourne. Rents and prices were extravagantly high. The American steamer Monumental City was wrecked on the 15th of May, on her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney, and thirty-five persons perished. Price of gold at Sydney, 76s per ounce.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at the Admiralty, Lady Hermione Graham, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Purley, Berks, Lady Hope, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at St Peter's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of G. R. Griffiths, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at All Saints' church, Marylebone, the Lord Hobart, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Bishop Carr (late of Bombay), by whom the ceremony was performed.

On the 9th inst., at St Mary's, Paddington, by the Rev. J. W. Buckley, M.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Studholme Hodgson, son of the late General and grandson of the late Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, to Caroline, relict of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., of Arlington court, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., suddenly, at the Rectory, Paul's Cray, the Dowager Lady Roberts, relict of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., of Cburtlands, Devon, and Bretfieldstow, in the county of Cork, aged 75.

On the 25th ult., at Riga, in the 36th year of his age, of cholera, George Clinton Bunbury Wynyard, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at that port, youngest son of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, rector of West Roanton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

On the 2nd inst., at his father's house, Potsgrove, Mr Thomas Paxton, the son of Thomas Paxton, Esq., and nephew of Sir Joseph Paxton, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 5th inst., suddenly, at her residence, in Upper Seymour street, Amelia, daughter of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., and sister of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart.

On the 5th inst., at Genoa, Augustus Granet, Esq., Commissary General to the Forces.

On the 7th inst., at No. 2 Dorset place, Dorset square, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Hawker, of Long Parish house, Hants, aged 67.

On the 9th inst., in Berkeley square, Humphrey St John Mildmay, Esq., fifth son of the late Sir Henry Paulet St John Mildmay, Bart., of Dogmersfield park, Hampshire.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of her son, 48 Mornington place, London, Mary Cruikshank, aged 84, relict of the late Isaac Cruikshank, artist, and mother of Robert and George Cruikshank.

On the 10th inst., the Earl of Warwick, in the 75th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The London and County Bank have issued a circular notifying a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent.

The dividend declared at the half-yearly meeting of the Royal British Bank was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

A half-yearly general meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company was held on Saturday, when a highly interesting and full report from the directors of this important undertaking was read, and unanimously adopted.

Valuable returns of the progress of the several joint-stock banks in London have been issued. The growth of business shown by these returns is very remarkable, the aggregate deposits held by the six banks having increased more than 14 per cent. during the half-year, and their amount now being 21,016,438*l*. Much of this augmentation has arisen from the general prosperity of trade, it being understood that the business of the private banking firms during the same period has been also of a very satisfactory kind; but it exhibits, nevertheless, a tendency on the part of the public to avail themselves of joint-stock institutions, which must in a short time render the private banks the greatest sufferers, from their mistaken policy of excluding their rivals from the advantages of the clearing-house.

The first annual meeting of the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company was held at Rotterdam on the 29th ult., when the report of the directors was adopted. Authority was taken to raise 250,000*l* on debentures, and at the same time two calls were made of 1*l* each, payable respectively at the end of September and December next, making the total paid up 5*l* per share, and rendering, it is stated, any further contribution unnecessary.

The committee for the institution of tribunals of commerce have just issued a statement in which they draw attention to the position of the movement, and earnestly invoke the liberality of the mercantile community. The utility of the objects contemplated by this association is now admitted on all hands, and is confirmed by the experience of the beneficial results attendant on the operations of similar associations on the Continent.

The Smyrna letters mention the stoppage of the house of Mr W. G. Maltass, a member of an old commercial family, and one of the directors, as well as general manager, of the Smyrna Steam Flour Company, whose shares are partly held in this country. His liabilities,

according to some reports, reach 160,000*l*, but this is believed to be a great exaggeration.

The Great Britain steam-ship took her departure for Australia on Thursday.

The accounts from Valparaiso, to the 15th of June, mention that the Chilian Congress was opened on the 1st of that month. A statement of the public income for 1852 showed an excess of 1,000,000 dols over the preceding year.

Advices from Vienna to the 14th inst. state that "the continued rise in silk at the producing places has caused a brisk trade. Milan silk is almost all sold off. The trade news from London, Lyons, and Switzerland is very favourable, and English prices for Italian silks have risen from 1s to 2s."

We have letters from Smyrna to the 27th ult. "The crop of raisins here," observes a writer, "will probably not be so large as that of last year, but there will not be any deficiency. The blight of the vines has done but little mischief. At Chesmo, more than half the crop is lost, and the remainder is more or less injured. At Caraburnu and Vurla the raisins have suffered less. Sultanas are in a similar condition. At Samos, a third of the crop is lost, and the half of the remainder is of inferior quality. The figs seem also to have suffered."

His Majesty the King of Prussia, we are informed, has granted "the great gold medal for science" to Mr Leone Levi for his work on the Commercial Law of the World. The medal has on one side the effigy of the King, surrounded by the emblems of Religion, Law, Plenty, and Justice; and on the other side the chariot of the sun traversing the ecliptic, emblematic of the diffusion of knowledge.

Literature.

HISTORY AS A CONDITION OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. By SAMUEL LUCAS A.M., Barrister-at-Law. John Murray, Albemarle street.

WE do not understand the title of this book, though we have read it through. If it means that the future depends on the past, and that all the phenomena of society, like the phenomena of astronomy, geology, and meteorology, are consequent one on another as cause and effect, or that "the moral and intellectual advancement of the human race has been provided for from the beginning of time," as Herder has said and Mr Lucas repeats, and that *we can only know* this from the history of mankind, he might have told us so in unmistakeable language. History, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, is what is written or recounted, and the title signifies, if it signify anything, that social progress has depended on something having been written; whereas nothing is more certain, as in fact is set forth by Mr Lucas, that social progress is something provided for like the succession of phenomena in the atmosphere, whether its history be written or not. We have no *a priori* knowledge of such a provision, and Mr Lucas justly shows that it was necessary the events should take place before man could know them, and that history should have become modern. To have a correct record of the past progress of society, is a necessary condition to our understanding it and forming a notion of the future progress; but to describe that record as a "condition" of the progress, is like saying that without the Registrar's-General's record of births and deaths children would not be born nor men die. We notice the misnomer, because it can only lead to doubts as to the contents of the book, and because authors in general prefer a smart sentence for a title to a correct description. The real purport of the book is to show that social progress, though men have been late in making the discovery, has been in existence from the beginning of time, and that it can be and is the subject of a science, though the science be yet in its infancy. The author carries his object into effect in a peculiar manner. Selecting the examples of Julian the Apostate, Rienzi, the Puritans, the political reformers of England of the 17th century, and the reformers of France of the 18th, all of whom strove to model the present on the past, or revive what had been and was never again to be, he shows that they failed, and that their conduct was foolish and absurd, from being at variance with the circumstances of their own times and the inevitable progress of society. Mr Lucas is more happy in describing the facts of the several cases he refers to than in explaining them. He says:—

> What we seek is a test which may be applicable universally; and for this purpose again I recall you to the distinction between the individual and the collective progress of mankind. In the crisis of collective progress the ferment of opinion confuses the individual and disturbs his springs of action. Disorders are engendered which there is no unity of belief to compensate or correct, and the tendency is to produce individual corruption. The experience of this corruption, or the sense of feebleness combined with the knowledge that they are receding from a better standard, prompts men to refer to former times, with their glorious inheritance of antique virtues. Here is the secret of that tendency of noble minds to dwell earnestly and enthusiastically upon the past, and to strive, as they do zealously, to reinstate its splendours.
>
> I venture to say that if you will apply this conclusion to the cases before us in a large sense, you will find it explains them all without exception.

But a much easier explanation lies in the fact mentioned by Mr Lucas, that the science of the progress of society is necessarily modern, and that, therefore, those noble minds to which he refers could know nothing about it, and not knowing this great truth, and believing, as almost all men yet believe, that society can be legislated into any given shape which their fancy might form, while their fancy is necessarily modelled on some portion of the past, they attempted to revive it. Their imagination did not run on all fours with facts—a very common occurrence. The error is general, not confined to the Julians, the Rienzis, and the Vergniauds of different ages. Are we not always attempting to model the State and the Church, and the morality of the people, according to some past condition of society? Is there an act of politicians based either on what is, if any man can catch the indefinite shadow that separates the past from the future, or on what will be? Is not all legislation necessarily based on the past. So certain is this, that some of the most recent acts of our Legislature have been conspicuous failures, because they were framed on circumstances which existed only a few years, or a few months, or perhaps even a few weeks ago. A sixpenny fare for cabs, for example, becomes unreasonable in July, after hay and oats have risen 20 per cent., though plausible in February or March. Those who made the law looked obviously to past prices before the wet weather destroyed the hay crop and threatened us with a very short harvest. What Mr Lucas describes as a special error of a few "noble minds," is really one of the general errors of mankind. We all want confidence in the future of society, of which we know nothing, and try to model it on the past. We must take a short extract to exemplify the manner in which Mr Lucas has treated his subject, and, as he is probably yet a young man, we may hope that he is one of the destined many now coming forward to place the phenomena of society more correctly before those who would, each in his sphere, be the Julian, the Rienzi, or the Vergniaud, of his time:—

> THE FRENCH REFORMERS.
>
> It was a strange, and it may be thought a humiliating conjunction, that men who were so eager for new institutions, were so abjectly governed by ancient ideas. But so it was: Chamfort had warned them in 1789.—"Let us take care," said he; "we are but French, and we wish to be Romans." But they were undeterred by Chamfort's advice from the most preposterous piece of historical personation upon record. A symptom of their inclination is seen in the fact that they placed the bust of Brutus in the Hall of the Convention. But the Convention was incessantly employed for such stage effects. In the debates which took place there (I am not exaggerating) it may be remarked as a general usage, that whenever any party contest arose in which their passions were vehemently excited, the orators on one side, as a matter of course, compared themselves to Cato or Cicero, while they classified their opponents with Catiline or Clodius. The Manes of Tiberius Gracchus were similarly in great request on behalf of patriotism in difficulties. Mirabeau compared himself to Gracchus, Vergniaud compared himself to Gracchus. Robespierre compared himself to Gracchus. I have verified these examples, and I could no doubt find others. Triumphs and apotheoses on the one hand, and on the other 'the Tarpeian Rock' (I am literally employing their own image) were continually in their imaginations.
>
> I believe that these classical ideas were represented even practically in the objects for which they strove. The Girondists wanted a Republic, and the Jacobins a Dictator. At all events they furnished both sides with suggestions for attaining their objects. As long as Robespierre expected a minority, he consoled himself with the reflection that Clodius had a majority; Vergniaud, on the other hand, who counted on a majority, retorted on his adversary that Catiline was in a minority. "There are men," cried St Just, "who from the sombre character of their physiognomy, and the paleness of their features, Lycurgus would have banished from Lacedæmon." "There are men," retorted Billaud de Varennes, "who conceal their ambition under their youth, and play Alcibiades to become Pisistratus." Vergniaud, in expectation of an irruption of the mob, invited the assembly to imitate those venerable old men of the Roman Senate who awaited in their seats the entry of the Gauls. Marat deduced an opposite precept from the same assembly, and because Cæsar was assassinated in the Senate house, he coolly proposed that they should slay the Girondists on the benches of the assembly. The same arsenal was ransacked by both sides for weapons against the king and the nobility. "Why should we pardon the noblesse?" exclaimed Isnard; "though Manlius saved the Capitol the Romans did not pardon him." The expulsion of the Tarquins, and especially what I may term, in legal phraseology, the leading case of Cæsar, with its simple "formality of twenty-two poniard stabs," (these are the words of St Just,) were quoted against the king. After the flight to Varennes (and I especially ask attention to this), a mob orator mounted a chair in the garden of the Tuileries, and addressed this language to the casual passers by: "Should this perfidious king be brought back to us, what should we do with him? He would come to us like Thersites to pour forth those big tears of which Homer tells us." Now he was addressing this to the mob, a sign of the influence of this classical plagiarism with all ranks and classes of the then French society.
>
> The French are by no means the only people who seek continually to model the present on the past, though all others are not such barefaced and short-sighted plagiarists as they were.

REMARKS ON THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP LIABILITY. By LORD HOBART. John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

A CLEVER and discriminating pamphlet, which discusses the law of partnership liability on its principles, and does not rest content with the dicta of others. We have not before heard of Lord Hobart either as a politician or an author; but his plain, sensible pamphlet will make him known, and make the subject better known of which he treats. As a point of general jurisprudence, the Legislature has no right to trouble itself about what contracts men enter into with one another. Its only duty is to enforce the contracts, if they be not immoral and such as men ought not to enter into. But that cannot be said of contracts for carrying on the ordinary business of life, and the law does an injustice when it stretches the responsibility of a man beyond his own pledges. We shall, however, copy from Lord Hobart a distinction which he lays down, and which goes quite as far as is right in supporting the present law of partnership:—

> RESPONSIBILITY ATTACHES TO MANAGEMENT.
>
> The principle on which the individual trading entirely on his own account is made liable to the full extent of his property for any engagement into which he may have entered, although only a portion of his property is invested in the undertaking in respect of which the engagement is contracted, is this—that no satisfactory means having existed, at the time when the engagement was made, whereby the other party to it could ascertain whether any, and if any, how much of the property of the supposed individual was so invested, and whether the engagement was made solely in respect of that portion of his property, the contract into which he has entered must be taken to have been made on the understanding that he was to be "liable" to the full extent of his property.
>
> We come, then, to the conclusion, that were a person has contributed a portion of his property for a particular business or undertaking in the management of which he has taken part, he ought to be held liable to the full extent of his property for the debts incurred in respect of that business or undertaking; and that, so far as it provides for this liability, the Law of Partnership is based on natural justice. The error which the law commits in regard to partnership liability does not lie here, but *in its making liable for such engagements persons who had no share whatever in contracting them.* In many, indeed in most cases, neither the ordinary partner or shareholder, nor the lender at a varying interest, has any part whatever in the management of the business; and in such cases, the law,

in deciding that they are liable for the debts contracted in respect of this undertaking, decides unjustly.

The noble lord also says, "there can be no reasonable doubt that the law acts as a formidable obstacle to the associative investment of capital, 1—In the most common form which such investment assumes, viz., that of contribution to a company composed of shareholders, who elect from time to time some of their number to act as directors; and 2—In the form which it may also take of an alliance between capital on the one hand, and skill on the other; as, for instance, where a person has made a discovery, or projected an undertaking, which he proposes to carry on by means of loans obtained from other persons, at an interest varying with the profits of his enterprise."

At present, however, when consumption is so enormous, everything that impedes enterprise is a serious injury to society. That the present law is radically and on principle bad, is perfectly clear, because the Crown is continually called on to suspend it, and actually suspends it in every case of a charter granted to a joint stock company not established by Act of Parliament. That an Act of Parliament is necessary to establish any one joint stock company is a new proof that the general law, which must in this manner be overridden and set aside, is an improper law. The present law stands in the way of many profitable undertakings, and is a serious restriction on combinations of industry and capital to work out useful ends. Passing over, however, what the noble lord says on this head, we shall quote the conclusion of the pamphlet as indicating an important subject for consideration:—

SHOULD THE CROWN GRANT CHARTERS?

It may be thought questionable whether, in the event of the adoption of the proposed change, the Crown ought to retain, and Parliament to continue to exercise, the power which they respectively possess of incorporating companies so as to confer upon them limited liability. If the conclusions which have been arrived at in this inquiry are correct, this question must be answered in the negative. If it be contrary to "natural justice" that those who have any part in the management of the business of an association should not be liable to the full extent of their property for its debts, there can be no case in which it can be desirable that the Crown or Parliament should exempt them from such liability. Again, in treating the question on the ground of expediency, it has been shown that the danger to the interests of commerce which is incurred by limiting the liability of those who conduct the business of an association is such as to overbalance the consideration of the additional stimulus which such a limitation gives to the association of capital. It might be said, however, that the Crown or Parliament might, in cases where the directors were persons of very superior character, exercise the power in question; and that the danger would, in those cases, be considerably lessened or entirely removed. To this it must be replied, that unless some great improvement should take place in human nature, the danger referred to would exist, to an extent sufficient for the purposes of the argument, even under the most favourable circumstances as regards the character of those by whom the business of the association was conducted.

This sensible pamphlet will contribute to bring the vexed question of our partnership law to a satisfactory conclusion.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Double Government, the Civil Service, and the India Reform Agitation. By H. Lushington. Allen and Co.
The Gold-Finder of Australia. Clarke and Co.
Progress of Russia. By D. Urquhart. Trubner.
The Home Companion. Part IV.
The Portrait Gallery. Orr.
The Agricultural Instructor. By E. Murphy. Dublin: McGlashan.
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. Chambers.
Bradshaw's Railway Guide.
Ireland Considered as a Field for Investment or Residence. Second Edition. By W. B. Webster, Esq. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.
Theory of Politics. By R. Hildreth. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
Burton and its Bitter Beer. Orr and Co.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING is informed that the exports under the head of Haberdashery and Millinery in the Board of Trade Tables, consist of all articles of millinery, such as caps, turbans, bonnets, dresses, &c., also a variety of articles of cotton, silk, and worsted goods, when not entered by the exporters under the defined heads of their respective manufactures. Pins, needles, embroidery, &c., may come under the general denomination of haberdashery. The merchant is not obliged to specify the contents of his packages, except by stating that he ships for Australia or elsewhere, "so many boxes containing haberdashery and millinery."

A LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER, who complains that he can rarely get the ECONOMIST before Monday, is informed that it is always published in time for the Saturday's morning mail. He should send us in confidence his name and the name of the party who supplies the paper, which might ensure its more timely delivery.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 6th day of August, 1853:*—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£.		£.
Notes issued	31,052,235	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,033,081
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,052,235		31,052,235

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, (including Dead Weight Annuity	13,027,233
Rest	3,342,683	Other Securities	13,226,701
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,218,227	Notes	7,529,440
Other Deposits	12,475,528	Gold and Silver Coin	382,325
Seven Day and other Bills	1,576,361		
	34,165,799		34,165,799

Dated the 11th August, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	25,099,156	Securities	25,701,034
Public Deposits	2,218,227	Bullion	17,434,560
Other or private Deposits	12,475,528		
	39,792,911		43,135,594

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,342,683l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week exhibit—

An increase of Circulation of	£288,509
An increase of Public Deposits of	42,962
A decrease of Other Deposits of	279,510
An increase of Securities of	450,488
A decrease of Bullion of	304 547
An increase of Rest of	93,980
A decrease of Reserve of	475,052

The present returns show an *increase* of *circulation*, 288,509*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 42,962*l*; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 279,510*l*; an *increase* of *securities*, 450,488*l*; a *decrease* of *bullion*, 304,547*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 93,980*l*; and a *decrease* of *reserve*, 475,052*l*. These returns confirm the statement we made last Friday relative to the Bank receiving bills for discount; and it appears that last week, which these accounts refer to, the increase of private securities was 760,488*l*, Government securities having decreased 310,000*l*. For this period of the quarter the increase in the public deposits (42,962*l*) is unusually small, and probably 310,000*l* of the public money has been appropriated to cancelling deficiency bills, as the Government securities to that amount have been diminished. The Bank has again made advances on bills this week, and the account next week will show a still further augmentation of private securities, accompanied probably by a still further decrease of bullion. A knowledge of such a condition of the Bank may have led to the bets at the Stock Exchange referred to below; for a large demand for accommodation, accompanied by a considerable diminution of bullion, is very likely to make the Bank Directors think of raising the rate of discount.

The demand for money continues, the London market feeling the influence of heavy demands from the country. The rate of interest is still looking up, and bets of two to one were laid on the Stock Exchange yesterday that the Bank would raise its minimum rate of interest. It made no alteration. No bills are now discounted below its minimum rate of 3½ per cent., while for money on call 3 per cent. is readily given. At present there is no probability of the rate declining, as business is increasingly active, and the returns of capital from Australia and other distant parts are slow.

The rates of exchange have in general improved, as the necessary consequence of money having become dearer. It can be more advantageously invested at home than abroad, and foreign paper is purchased less eagerly and in smaller quantities.

The Stock Exchange felt the beneficial effects of the announcement in the early part of the week of the settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey, and Consols improved upwards of 1 per cent., and continued, with slight fluctuations, better through the week than last week. They have receded a little, and were flat towards the close to-day, in consequence of some large sales for money. Political events no longer influence them unfavourably, and the heaviness to-day must be considered as the consequence of the improved demand for money out of doors. On the Stock Exchange, too, money was scarce. A great sum has been paid on account of the Great Central Railway of France, which has just made a call of 8*l* a share on the shareholders. Here 80,000 shares are held, and 100,000 in France, so that the call will take away 640,000*l* from England, and will abstract more than twice that sum from the market. We subjoin our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the principal stocks:—

	Consols, Money		Consols, Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	96¾	97¼	96¾	97
Monday	97¼	98¼	97¼	98
Tuesday	97¼	98	97¼	98
Wednesday	97¼	98	97¼	97¼
Thursday	98	98¼	98¼*	98¼
Friday	98	98¼	98¼	98¼

* September account.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	97¼ ¼	98¼ ¼
— — money	97¼ ¼	98 ¼
3½ per cents	100⅝ ¼	101¼ ¼
3 per cent reduced do.	97¼ ⅜	98¼ ¼
Exchequer bills, large March	3s dis par	3s dis par
— — June	3s dis par	3s dis par
Bank stock	227½ 8½	
East India stock	266 9	
Spanish 3 per cents	47 ½	47¼ ⅜
— 5 per cents new def.	22⅝ ¾	23⅛ ¼
Portuguese 4 per cents	42 3	97½ ⅝
Mexican 3 per cents	25¼ 6¼	26¼ 7
Dutch 2½ per cents	64 5	64¼ ⅜
— 4 per cents	97 8	97½ ⅜
Russian, 4½ stock	99¼ 100½	101 2
Sardinian stock	94 5	96 7
Peruvian 4½	82 4	83 4
— deferred	57 9	58 60
Venezuela	37 9	37 9
Spanish Certif.	6 ¼	6¼ ¼

The railway share market, which felt the beneficial influence of the announcement of a settlement of the Eastern dispute in the early part of the week, has since been flat, and was flat to-day from the effect of the brisk demand for money by the public. We subjoin our usual list of prices last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	102 4	....	102 4
Caledonians	66¾ 7½	....	68½ ¾
Eastern Counties	12¾ ⅞	....	12¾ 13
East Lancashire	72 4	....	74½ 5½
Great Northern	83½ 4½	....	85 6
Great Western	88½ 9½	....	90½ ¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	76½ ¾	....	77¾ 8
London and Blackwall	8⅝ 8¾	....	8¾ 9
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	103½ 3¾ x div	....	102 4 x d
London & North Western	113¾ 14½	....	115½ ¾
London and South Western	88 9	....	88½ 9½
Midlands	70½ ¾	....	72 ½
North British	32½ 3½	....	32½ 3½
North Staffordshire	4½ ¾ dis	....	4¾ ¼ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	50 ½	....	51½ 2½
South Eastern	71 ½	....	72 ½
South Wales	35½ 6	....	35½ 6½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	68½ 9½	....	69 70
York and North Midland	58½ 9½	....	60 1
FRENCH SHARES.			
Northern of France	34½ ½	....	35½ 6
Do. 20l 3 ℔ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 ½	....	14 ½
Paris and Rouen	42½ 3½	....	44 6
Paris and Strasbourg	36½ ¾	....	38¾ 9
Rouen and Havre	19 20	....	20 1
Dutch Rhenish	2¼ 1¾ dis	....	2¼ 1¾ dis
Paris and Lyons	16½ ¾ pm	....	18 ½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	....	...
East Indian	4¾ 5½ pm	....	4¾ 5½
Dijon and Besancon	½ 1 pm	....	1½ 2½ pm
Madras	1½ 2½ pm	....	1¾ 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	36½ ¾	....	4 5 pm
Paris and Orleans	44½ 5½	....	47 9
Western of France	9 ½ pm	....	10 ½ pm
India Peninsular	1¾ 2 pm	....	1¾ 2½ pm
Grand Junction of France	1½ 2 pm	....	2½ ¾ pm
Central of France	½ ¼ pm	....	1¾ 2 pm

The arrival of specie in the week has but little exceeded 700,000 dols, or about 143,000*l*, while the exports to the Brazils, the continent of Europe, and Australia probably exceed that amount. Those who look for arrivals of specie to ease the money market may be disappointed, for the continual arrivals hitherto have been accompanied by a rising market. The specie is, of course, not brought hither to lie idle: it is immediately exchanged for other commodities, an increased demand for them arises, a keener competition to possess them ensues, prices rise, and with prices the value of money rises, so that the arrivals of bullion may be considered as the remote causes of the rise in the money market. Those who expect an easy money market from further arrivals will probably always be disappointed.

Some similar causes appear to be operating both in the United States and in England. The last arrivals from New York state that a pressure on the money market was experienced there, and there, as here, large arrivals of bullion had taken place, and more was expected, from which, notwithstanding past experience, relief was anticipated. Neither in America nor in England do men seem aware of the fact, that the importation of specie increases the demand for other commodities, tends to raise prices, increases commercial activity, and tends more to enhance the rate of interest on money than to lower it.

The reported settlement of the Eastern question has given general satisfaction, and business, as was anticipated, has become increasingly active.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·02½, it follows that gold is about 0·58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 426½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·3½, it follows that gold is 1·02 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109¾ per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·18 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a very small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Bills on	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee. s d	s d		E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee. s d	s d		Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from July 8 to 23. £ s d	July 25 to Aug. 6. £ s d
Bengal	2 0¼	0 0	...	2 0¼	0 0	...	355,172 14 6	467,088 11 7
Madras	2 0½	0 0	...	2 0½	0 0	...	43,278 5 11	27,024 7 5
Bombay	2 0½	0 0	...	2 0½	0 0	...	313 14 1	...
Bi-monthly							398,764 14 6	494,112 19 0

Total for month, from July 8 to Aug. 6, 1853 .... 892,877 13 6
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Aug. 6, 1853 .... 2,702,794 4 10
Total drafts from May 7 to Aug. 6, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 2,246,098 5 3

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, 3,500,000*l*.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	...	227½ 8½	228	228½	228½ 8	228½
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	97⅞ ¼	98½	98½ ⅞	98½	98½	99 8½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	97 6⅞	97½ 8	97½ ⅞	97⅞	98½	98½ 8
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns.	100½ 100	101½ 1	101½ 1	101	101½ ¾	101½ ¾
New 5 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	5⅞	...	5⅞	5⅞	6	5⅞
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	5⅞	...	...	5 11-16	5 11-16	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	258½	259	257½	257½	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000l.	...	...	...	20s 18s p	18s p	17s p
Ditto under 500l	25s p	...	21s p	...	...	18s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	115½	...	...	115	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	101½	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for act, Aug 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct, Aug 11	97 6⅞	97½	97½ ⅞	97⅞ ¼	98½ ¾	98½ ¼
India Stock for acct Aug 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000l 1d	2s d par	2s d 1s p	2s d 1s p	2s d	2s d par	3s 1s d
Ditto 500l —	par	2s d 1s p	2s d 1s p	1s p	2s d par	...
Ditto Small —	par	2s d 1s p	2s d 1s p	1s p 2s d	2s d par	...
Ditto Advertised —	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 16½	11 16¾	11 16½	11 16¾
Ditto	3 ms	11 18	11 18½	11 18	11 18½
Rotterdam	—	11 18	11 18½	11 18½	11 18½
Antwerp	—	25 17½	25 22½	25 20	25 25
Brussels	—	25 17½	25 22½	25 20	25 25
Hamburg	—	13 5¾	13 7	13 6¾	13 7½
Paris	short	24 97½	25 2½	24 97½	25 2½
Ditto	3 ms	25 17½	25 22½	25 22½	25 25
Marseilles	—	25 20	25 22½	25 22½	25 25
Frankfort on the Main	—	119¾	119½	119½	119½
Vienna	—	10 55	11 0	10 55	10 59
Trieste	—	10 58	11 2	10 58	11 2
Petersburg	—	37½	...	37½	38
Madrid	—	50	...	50	...
Cadiz	—	50½	...	50½	...
Leghorn	—	29 80	29 85	29 90	29 95
Genoa	—	25 40	25 45	25 40	25 45
Naples	—	41½	41¾	41½	41¾
Palermo	—	124½	124¾	124½	124¾
Messina	—	124¾	125	124¾	125
Lisbon	—	53½	53½	53½	53½
Oporto	—	53½	53½	53½	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	41½	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Aug. 8	London Aug. 10	Paris Aug. 9	London Aug. 11	Paris Aug. 10	London Aug. 12
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	104 40	...	104 40	...	104 40	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	79 50	...	79 75	...	79 80	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2820 0	...	2830 0	...	2835 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	24 95	...	24 95	...	24 95	...
Ditto 3 months	24 72½	...	24 72½	...	24 72½	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	102	101½	...	...	...	101½
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	99½	99	...	105	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	63
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	104½	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	78	...	...	...	...	80
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	84	...	84½	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	5	5 ¼	5	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	9 8¾	...	...	9	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	25¼	26 ¼	26¾ ½	...	...	26¾ 7
Peruvian 4½ per cent	82½	83	83 ¾	...	...	83½ 3
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	43½ xd	43½ xd	43½ xd	43¾ xd	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	116¾ 6	117 8	117¾	117½ 6¾	...	117¾
Ditto 4½ per cent	99½ ½	101½ 0½	100½ 1½	100½	101 ½	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	94½ ½	95½ 6	95¾	...	96½ ½	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	47¾	...	47½ ½	47½	47½ ¾
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	22¾	23½ ½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	5½	5½	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	6½ pc	6¾ pc	6½ pc	6½ pc	6½ pc	...
Swedish Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	98	[illegible]	...	...	99	98½
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	64 ½	64½	...	...	65 4¾	64½ 5
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	97½	97¾ 8	98½ ¾	98½ 8	98½	98
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices Aug. 12	Amer. Prices. July 22
	₱ cent				
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110	121
—	6	1862	—	—	103	116¼
— Certificates	6	1867-8	—	—	110	121
Alabama... ...	Sterling	5	1858	9,000,000	—	86	
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1869-72	4,250,000	—		103½
Maryland ...	Sterling	6	1888	3,000,000	—		
Massachussetts...	Sterling	5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	107	
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly	92 xd	
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		116
Pennsylvania	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	86½	
— Ditto		1882	...	...	94½	
South Carolina	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	100¾	
Virginia	6	1886	7,000,000	—		
United States Bank Shares ...		1866	35,000,000	—		
New York City...	5	1860 / 1836	9,600,000	Quarterly		

Exchange at New York 109¾ ¾

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			£.	£. s. d.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	95
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	...
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	22½
5,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23½
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7½
20,000	6l p cent	Church of England...	50	2 0 0	3½
...	...	City of London	...	...	...
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	195
...	15s	Crown	50	5 0 0	20 xd
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
...	4½l p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5¾
20,000	5l p cent	English and Scottish Law Life ...	50	2 12 6	4½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	20½
...	4l p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
...	...	General	5	...	5½
9000000	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	150 xd
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	62 xd
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
13,453	17sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	60 xd
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½ xd
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	56
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	...
31,000	10s & bs	London	25	12 10 0	31
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	...
10,000	4½l p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3½
7,548	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1½
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1½
18,000	5l p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½ xd
30,000	5l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	3½ xd
...	...	Pelican	...	...	45
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	185
40,000	5l p cent	Professional Life	6½	0 10 0	1
2,500	17 8s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8½
689,230	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	242
...	6½l	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	17 10s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5½ xd
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45½
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			£.	£. s. d.	
22,500	6l pc & 12sh	Australasia	40	40 0 0	62½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	63
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia... ...	25	5 0 0	4½
50,000	...	ChrtdBnk, IndiaAustral., & China	20	2 0 0	2½
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6l pc & 16s b	Commercial of London... ...	100	20 0 0	...
...	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd. ...	...	10 0 0	10½
...	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	15 0 0	17½
15,000	6l pc & 2pcbs	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	23½
50,000	6l p c	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	36½ xd
10,000	6l p c	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	40	22 10 0	...
24,000	10l pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	51½
20,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	...
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	...	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	...
8,000	8l pc & b	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
34,000	20l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	71½ xd
8,000	20l per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	8 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	19½
18,000	...	Union of Madrid...	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share.
£			£.	£.	
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	6¾ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
2,628,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	124
1,939,800	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	100½
7,000	1½ p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	4 0 0	8¼

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris ...	Aug. 11	£.24 97½	3 days' sight
		24 77½	3 months' date
		...	—
Antwerp...	— 11	f.25 2½	3 days' sight
Amsterdam ...	— 9	fl11 80	3 days' sight
		11 72½	2 months' date
Hamburg ...	— 9	m13 3½	3 days' sight
		13 2	3 months' date
St Petersburg ...	— 5	38¼d to 38 15-16d	3 —
Madrid ...	— 5	50 90-100d	2 —
Lisbon ...	July 29	54½d	3 —
Gibraltar ...	— 27	51¼d	2 —
New York ...	— 30	9¼ to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica ...	— 11	1¼ per cent pm	30 —
		1 —	60 —
		par	90 —
Havana ...	— 21	11 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro...	June 14	29d	90 —
Bahia ...	— 18	28¼d to 29d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco ...	— 20	29d	60 —
Buenos Ayres ...	— 2	2¾d	60 —
Singapore ...	— 13	...	60 days' sight
		4s 9d	6 months' sight
Ceylon ...	— 30	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		3 per cent. dis	6 —
Bombay...	— 20	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		2s 1¼d to 2s 1 7-16d	6 —
Calcutta ...	— 16	2s 1¼d to 2s 1¼d	6 —
		...	2 —
		...	1 —
California ...	July 1	47 to 47¼d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong ...	June 7	5s 1d	6 months' sight
Mauritius ...	— 8	½ to 2 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
		¼ to 1 per cent. dis.	60 days' sight
Sydney ...	April 29	1 per cent. pm.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso...	July 1	49d to 49¼d	60 to 90 days' sight

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) ... per ounce	3 17 9
Mexican dollars ...	0 4 11½
Silver in bars (standard) ...	0 5 1½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 8th August, AMERICA, per Arabia steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, July 25
Boston, 26; New York, 27.
On 6th August, CALIFORNIA, July 1, *via* United States.
On 11th August, AMERICA, per Franklin steamer, *via* Cowes—New York, July 30.
On 11th August, HAVANA, July 21, *via* United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 15th August (evening), for CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, †CEYLON, †MADRAS, and †CALCUTTA, per Queen of the South steamer, *via* Plymouth.
On 17th August (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 17th August (morning), for WEST INDIES (Havana and Nassau excepted) HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per La Plata steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 17th August (morning), for UNITED STATES, *BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Hermann steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 17th August (evening), for CANADA direct, per Lady Eglinton steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 19th August (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Europa steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 20th August (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Euxine steamer, *via* Southampton.
† If addressed "*Via* Cape of Good Hope."
* If addressed "*Via* United States."

Mails Due.

JULY 26.—West Coast of Africa.
AUGUST 15.—America.
AUGUST 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
AUGUST 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
AUGUST 16.—West Indies.
AUGUST 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
AUGUST 20.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
AUGUST 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
AUGUST 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
SEPTEMBER 1.—West Indies.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Mexico and Havana.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	86,113	2,078	13,628	113	2,371	249
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average. Aug. 6.....	53 9	29 9	22 6	37 3	40 7	35 10
— July 30.....	52 7	29 7	22 2	36 3	40 5	36 3
— — 23.....	51 10	29 4	21 6	35 3	40 4	37 10
— — 16.....	49 8	28 11	20 11	34 10	40 5	36 8
— — 9.....	47 8	29 2	20 6	35 11	40 8	35 9
— — 2.....	47 3	29 10	20 6	32 6	40 1	35 10
Six weeks's average.....	50 6	29 5	21 4	35 4	40 5	36 5
Same time last year	40 8	27 7	19 11	30 6	33 10	32 8
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth,

In the week ending August 3, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Pease and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buckwht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	141,559	21,036	23,214	3,826	136	7,746	21,428	...
Colonial ...	10,819	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Total ...	152,379	21,036	23,214	3,826	153	7,746	21,428	...

Imports of week ..... 229,782 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The fine weather and rather large arrivals both of home-grown and foreign wheat in the week has made the market dull. The price to-day was 2s lower than on Monday. The French markets, however, coming dearer, and the vessels from the Mediterranean not being numerous, floating cargoes were held at full prices, and in some instances were sold for higher terms. The recent rise in price will tempt our own farmers to send all their old wheat to market, and if they have, as is said, rather large stocks on hand, we shall learn that from the supplies. We wish the report may be correct, and it will be another element of comparative cheapness.

Oats, like wheat, are cheaper than on Monday, but barley is without alteration.

The fine weather here has extended to the neighbouring continent, and an Antwerp circular of the 6th says that a great part of the wheat has been harvested in Flanders in perfect condition. The quality is good, but the quantity considerably deficient. From Rouen, of the 6th, it is stated that all the intelligence from the the South and centre of France agree in stating the deficiency of the harvest at one-fourth; in the departments of the North the harvest will be better, and the deficiency will not be greater than one-fifth or one-sixth. The quality is said to leave nothing to be desired. The barley in France is good in quality and quantity; all the spring corn has succeeded, and will yield abundantly. The rye harvest in Holland has not turned out so well as was expected, and it is feared that the potatoes are diseased. In Silesia both rye and wheat are excellent and abundant. Oats, peas, and potatoes, are all good. In Pomerania the wheat is poor, but with the rye the farmers are quite contented. The news from Stettin is that the rye is better than was expected. In Saxony the rye sheaves stand thick on the ground, but the grain does not thrash out well. In Westphalia the hopes of the agriculturists are disappointed, and under the most favourable circumstances now the harvest must be a poor one. Though there are great deficiencies in some places, there is not that general failure of the crops which for some time we have been led to fear. Most of the markets of the neighbouring continent are quiet, or they experience a littte increased demand,

The sugar market is firm, with a considerable business doing. Some floating cargoes of Havana have been sold for foreign ports, and generally the holders of sugar are not displeased with their prospects, as the small stocks and the enormous consumption point very distinctly to rising prices. It is true the stock in the Havana is large, but the stocks in Europe are small.

The coffee market is not so lively as the sugar market, but a fair business is doing, and coffee is held for full prices.

There is nothing of importance doing in tea, and the price of congou is nominal. Duty was paid in London during the week ending the 4th inst. on 587,285 lbs, against 655,262 in the corresponding period last year.

The demand which did exist for rice has ceased, and prices are easier.

This week's transactions in the Liverpool cotton market have been to a limited extent, with sales of 41,000 bales. Prices are quite unchanged, with plenty of choice at last week's quotations. Spinners took only 28,000 bales, speculators 6,000 bales, and exporters 7,000 bales. From the more pacific continental accounts, it was expected the demands would have become larger. A rather stringent money market, however, brought forward more cotton for sale than was required, which gave the market altogether a rather dull appearance, but without lowering prices. It seems very probable that until the present heavy stock is somewhat more reduced, this state of the market may remain unaltered. Notwithstanding the unfavourable political accounts from Europe, the markets in America were unchanged. Regarding the new crop the reports from the Atlantic States are more favourable, whereas the accounts from New Orleans are rather of a contrary nature, complaints being made of injury from too much rain, and that, consequently, the young plant shot up too vigorously, running into stalk and shedding its forms very quick. No opinion, however, can or ought at present to be formed, as the weather for the two succeeding months may very considerably alter the prospects. In this market 2,000 bales have changed hands at former quotations.

We may regard the colonial wool sales as now terminated, though they do not actually close till to-morrow. The sales opened with an expectation that the prices would be considerably lower, and they were at first 1d lower, but as the sales advanced the prices became firmer and closed higher. Comparatively few foreigners were present, and the sales were sustained by purchases for the home market. We must wait till next week to state actually the quantities sold, as the information we have received on this point from different sources does not agree. We may merely state that about 61,500 bales of colonial and 4,600 bales of East India were the principal items. "The result of this sale," says Mr Buxton, "as compared with the last, may be thus stated, viz., that the finest wools from the Australasian colonies realised, throughout, fully May-June rates: good to fine flocks commenced at ½d to 1d reduction, but nearly recovered towards the close, which ill-conditioned and ordinary did not. Scoured and hand-washed sustained a reduction of 1d to 2d, and wool in the grease opened at 1d to 1½d reduction, but experienced a reaction of nearly 1d—the same remark applying to broken wool and pieces. Lambs' wool obtained throughout former rates. For the produce of the Cape a fall of 1d to 1½d had, in the earlier part of the sale, to be submitted to on the full-bodied and thick-haired wools, as also on the handwashed and ordinary portion of the shipments from Algoa Bay, which was later also partially recovered; whilst for the few unexceptionable wools from the latter district May rates were pretty well sustained."

The market for oils and seeds has been active this week, and a good legitimate business has been transacted, though some articles have been sold at rather lower prices. A similar remark may be extended to almost every branch of business. Great activity is observed everywhere,—in some cases with advancing, and in others with receding, prices.

INDIGO.

THE market continues to show great firmness, with a fair extent of business doing for the completion of orders for immediate wants both at home and abroad. Extreme previous rates have been currently paid, whilst in many instances a further advance is required.

COTTON.

New York, July 27.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, &c	July 16	SOUTH CAROLINA	July 22
MOBILE	16	NORTH CAROLINA	23
FLORIDA	14	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	9	NEW YORK	26
GEORGIA	22	OTHER PORTS	23

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, ...	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	3,193,201	2,987,492	205,709	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,680,746	1,624,727	56,019	...
Exported to France since do.	418,117	417,555	562	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	167,640	164,688	2,952	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	174,080	176,128	...	2,048
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	2,440,583	2,383,098	57,485	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	171,586	109,373	62,213	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(*Not included in Receipts.*)

	1853	1852
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates	30,648	17,100

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, ...	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	3,193,201	...	2,987,492
Total supply	...	3,280,670	...	3,087,065
Deduct shipments	2,440,583		2,383,098	
Deduct stock left on hand	171,586		109,373	
		2,612,169		2,492,471
Leaves for American consumption		668,501		594,594

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	July 16	13	3	4
— Mobile	16	3	1	...
— Florida	14	...	...	...
— Galveston	—	...	...	...
— Savannah	22	1	...	1
— Charleston	22	3	...	3
— New York	26	24	5	88
Total		44	9	96

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d for compressed, and 3-16d to 7-32d for uncompressed, per lb. Exchange, 109¼ to 109½.

NEW YORK, July 30.—We have no change to notice in the aspect of the cotton market, nor is there any variation in prices. The sales for the last three days are 4,500 bales, making a total for the week of 7,400 bales. We quote :—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	9	9¼	9	9¼	9	9¼
Low to good middling	10	11	10	11	10¼	11¼
Middling fair to fair	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	12	13
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 12.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852 — same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5¼d	6d	6¼d	6¾d	7d	7½d	4¾d	6d	6¾d
New Orleans	5¼	6¼	7	7¼	8	8¾	4¾	6¾	8¼
Pernambuco	6¼	6¾	7¼	7¾	8¼	...	6¼	7	8
Egyptian	5¾	6¼	6¾	7¼	9	14	5¾	7¼	13
Surat and Madras	3¾	3¾	4¼	4¾	4¾	5	3¾	4¾	5¼

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Aug. 12.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Aug. 12.		Exports. Jan. 1 to Aug. 12.		Computed Stock, Aug 12.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,627,494	1,612,122	1,226,650	1,231,600	173,920	149,730	799,730	666,100

The cotton market has been very dull and languid during the past week. The business done by the trade has been limited, and the inquiries of speculators and exporters have not been animated. The supply has, at the same time, been abundant, holders of American in many quarters having evinced a decided disposition to realise. Prices have, consequently, been in favour of the buyer, but our quotations are not reduced by more than 1-16d to ⅛d per lb. Brazil have been in good request at full prices. Egyptians are without alteration, though the lower qualities are freely offered. East India have maintained their ground during the week. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. The reported export amounts to 7,410 bales, consisting of 5,290 American, 310 Brazil, 90 Egyptian, and 1,720 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Aug. 4, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1852
To—	pkgs											
Petersburg	845	946	783	661	161	208	334	313	143	125	30613	31276
Hamburg	19774	18874	4092	2857	5164	4580	7325	7921	4152	4020	21125	26388
Bremen	259	152	17	6	80	34	265	292	33	31	408	205
Antwerp	708	536	273	240	547	920	271	491	538	802	10974	20329
Rotterdam	10128	9398	1251	1303	1326	1328	3285	3442	1598	1610	8560	13633
Amsterdam	1968	1758	99	52	245	182	1694	1685	643	620	175	100
Zwolle	1456	1118	2	5	67	45	25	22	5	11	...	39
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	1854	2229	8	2	18	18	23	9	41	22	917	648
Denmark&c	1683	1863	21	32	478	185	502	556	379	421	3290	4348
Otr.Ero.Pts	193	427	46	26	47	68	11	16	19	19	1546	634
Other parts	416	336	...	...	9	...	426	726	20	3	...	...
Total	39047	37634	6592	5214	8092	7368	14165	15463	7571	7684	77678	97590

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.
MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, 1853.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Aug. 11 1852.	Price Aug. 1852.	Price Aug. 1851.	Price Aug. 1850.	Price Aug. 1849.	Price Aug. 1848.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6¾	0 6	0 5¾	0 7¾	0 5¾	0 4¾
Ditto good fair	0 6¾	0 6¾	0 5¾	0 8¼	0 5¾	0 4¾
Pernambuco fair	0 7¾	0 7¼	0 6¼	0 8¾	0 6	0 5¼
Ditto good fair	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 7¼	0 9¼	0 6¼	0 5¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 10½	0 10½	0 9¼	0 11¾	0 9	0 7
No. 30 WATER do do	0 10¾	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 11	0 8¾	0 7½
36-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 1½	4 9	4 6	5 3	4 8	3 7½
37-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6 1½	5 7½	5 6	6 3	5 7½	4 7½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 6	8 4½	7 9	9 1½	8 1½	6 10½
40-in., 86 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 6	9 3	8 7½	10 1½	8 9	7 6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 9	10 4½	9 9	11 3	9 3	8 1½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 10½	7 6	7 7½	8 10½	6 9	6 4½

Since last report our market is without change. The yarn market continues firm, with a moderate business doing, and production well engaged. There is no new feature in the demand for cloth; fabrics suitable for our Eastern markets being still neglected and prices barely maintained; but printing cloths and all qualities for home use are scarce, and prices in many cases tending upwards. The splendid weather we are now having, and the more satisfactory aspect of the Eastern question, is likely to cause more activity. The demands of the operatives for higher wages are now in all cases successful, the result of the Stockport turn-out having apparently settled the market price of labour—at least for the present.

BRADFORD, August 11.—The supplies of wool coming to market, except of colonial, are not an average of former years; and as the spinners, from their long absence as buyers, are getting their stocks more nearly used up, they are now free to look, but cannot afford to give the prices demanded by the staplers. There is more doing in yarns; and anything cheap, suitable for shipping, is inquired after. In spools there is also a better feeling, and the business may be considered better than at the closing of the last month. The more satisfactory accounts from the East, and the beautiful weather which appeared with this month, give a more cheerful tone to the piece market; and altogether things may be said to be better. There is more demand, and prices are firmly maintained.

LEICESTER, August 9.—The demand for export continues considerable, and there is also some improvement in the demand for the home market. A good trade in worsted and woollen goods is expected this autumn. More disposition is also manifested to buy yarns. The wool and worsted markets are both firmer, although no alteration in prices. Since the wool fairs were over the wool comes slowly out of the growers' hands, the holders not being willing to take the rates then current, which were lower than they had anticipated.

LEEDS, Aug. 9.—We have had a rather flatter market to-day, especially in the white cloth hall, where the business was of a very indifferent character; but in the coloured hall there was more activity, but not a good market. Stocks are so small that it would be difficult to have a really active and good market. Prices are looking up since there is a prospect of a peaceful termination of the Eastern question.

HUDDERSFIELD, Aug. 9.—There is still a good demand for suitable goods, and rather more has been done in the hall this morning, there having been a few buyers in the town both from London and the north; but the transactions in the cloth hall are scarcely an index of the market; the makers being employed so well to order keeps the various stalls very bare, the goods being invariably delivered direct from the mill to the merchant's warehouse. On the whole, there has been a fair market for the time of year, and the rather favourable news from the East has given an increased firmness to the market.

ROCHDALE, Aug. 8.—We have had rather more inquiry for pieces to-day, and a better attendance of buyers, but not any change in prices. In wool there is no change worth notice; the manufacturers show no disposition to buy but for immediate use.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—We have had a very dull day in our piece hall. The sales of all sorts of worsted goods are very limited, and prices are far from satisfactory. With regard to yarn, the stocks are not heavy, either here or on the Continent, and there would be every prospect of a good trade, were it not that the near approach of a crisis in the affairs of the East induces the merchants to act with increased caution. The wool market is not active, and the staplers are unable to realise prices equal to those demanded by the growers.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 30.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Before the arrival of the Asia there was a very good demand for flour, and as the arrivals have fallen off, very full prices were realised, and yesterday, after the accounts were received, there was some excitement in the market, and prices generally advanced about 12½ cents, but towards the close there was some reaction, and the whole improvement over the rates of Tuesday last may be written 6¼c to 12½c, with a rather heavy feeling for shipping parcels State, on the spot, though for delivery in a week or ten days there is still a good inquiry; the advance in freights has tended to check business for export, and increases the depression. Canada has been dull, having been in request for the British provinces only, and 1,800 brls sold at 5 dols in bond, but 5 dols 12½c perhaps is now a fair quotation. Southern has continued in fair request, part for export, and as fresh ground arrives sparingly, and the stock is small, prices have been uninfluenced by the advance in Western, but have an upward tendency. The sales are 3,150 brls, closing steadily at 5 dols 37½c to 5 dols 62½c for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown; 5 dols 62½c to 5 dols 75c for good and favourite brands, including Brandywine; 5 dols 18¾c to 5 dols 37½c for mixed Fredericksburg and Alexandria, not fresh ground; and 5 dols 75c to 7 dols for fancy brands. Rye flour continues dull, and is lower, with sales of 200 brls, at 3 dols 25c for fine, and 3 dols 87½c to 4 dols 12½c for superfine. Corn meal has been in better request, and Jersey is very firm, with sales of 1,300 brls at 3 dols to 3 dols 6¼c. 50 puncheons Brandywine sold at 16 dols 75c, and some brls at 3 dols 50c cash, but more is now asked.

GRAIN.—There has continued a good demand for wheat since our last, both for export and milling, and after the arrival of the Asia's favourable advices, our market became quite excited, all offering here or to arrive being readily purchased at an advance of 3 to 4 cents, but at the close there was less buoyancy. The sales are 10,000 bushels white Canada, at 1 dol 21c for fair, and 3 dols 25c in bond for prime; 70,100 white Ohio, 1 dol 23c to 1 dol 29c, closing at 1 dol 26c to 1 dol 29c for fair to prime, and 1 dol 30c to 1 dol 30½c for choice; 16,800 mixed Ohio, 1 dol 12½c to 1 dol 19c, closing at 1 dol 16c to 1 dol 19c; 18,300 red ditto, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 16c, closing at 1 dol 12½c to 1 dol 16c; 2,400 culled white Genesee, 1 dol 32c; 5,000 Upper Lake, 1 dol 6½c; and previous to yesterday 8,000 new white Southern, 1 dol 22c to 1 dol 25c; and 5,600 red ditto, 1 dol 18c. Of rye 2,000 bushels river sold at 75 cents, but it is now scarce and may be quoted higher. Oats have continued in good demand, but prices have not varied. For corn there has been an active demand since our last, partly speculative, and as the supply has not been large, prices have advanced about 2 cents, closing firmly. The sales are 116,000 bushels.

Export of BREAD STUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1852.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush
New York ....July 26	909,147	175	4,027,475	548,902
New Orleans.... 16	166,722	107	40,998	699,726
Philadelphia.... 22	160,466	...	571,927	144,562
Baltimore 22	124 894	...	138,068	59,084
Boston 22	47,537	317	25,919	12,482
Other ports 16	12,200	...	35,389	53,298
Total	1,420,905	609	4,840,776	1,514,054
Same time last year....	1,307,897	1,750	2,408,105	1,547,383
Increase	113,009	...	2,432,671	...
Decrease	...	1,141	...	33,329

LONDON MARKETS.
STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.
MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a very large supply of wheat from Essex, and a liberal quantity from Kent, at Mark lane on Monday. The weather being very fine for harvest work, caused prices to recede fully 2s per qr, in some instances rather more, with a considerable quantity left over unsold at the close of the market. There were large imports of foreign wheat, but on this the reduction was scarcely more than 1s per qr; the business transacted in this description was, however, very limited: the imports consisted of 290 qrs from Catengzell, 1,730 qrs from Cronstadt, 7,259 qrs from Dantzic, 490 qrs from Emden, 3,230 qrs from Galatz, 1,800 qrs from Hamburg, 562 qrs from Harlingen, 1,466 qrs from Konigsberg, 7,789 qrs from Marianople, 630 qrs from New York, 10,600 qrs from Odessa, 1,070 qrs from Petersburg, 1,060 qrs from Pillau, 2,020 qrs from Rostock, 5 qrs from Skive 495 qrs from

Stralsund, 4 qrs from Struer, 305 qrs from Varel, and 442 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 40,747 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,920 sacks, 7,319 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, 50 sacks from Tralee, from foreign ports 2,230 sacks and 8,402 barrels: trade was slow, at prices just the turn in favour of the buyer. The arrivals of barley were only moderate: 28 qrs from Scotland, 360 qrs from Ireland, and 5,120 qrs from foreign ports: good-conditioned parcels were in fair request. There were 2,254 qrs oats from our own coast, 9,198 qrs from Ireland, 3,028 qrs from Scotland, besides 37,923 qrs from foreign ports. There was a good steady sale at about 6d to 1s per qr decline. The arrivals at Falmouth and Queenstown from the Black Sea were very trifling, and very high prices were demanded for both wheat and Indian corn.

There were very moderate imports of wheat and flour at Liverpool on Tuesday, and, under the influence of dull accounts from Mark lane and splendid weather, prices of wheat declined 3d to 4d per 70 lbs where sales were pressed, but some holders would not sell. American flour was 1s to 1s 3d per barrel lower.

There were fair imports at Hull, and foreign wheat was neglected, although offered at a reduction of 2s per qr. The farmers brought forward a moderate supply of wheat, and this description must be quoted 2s to 3s per qr cheaper: average, 58s 8d.

The supply of wheat was limited at Leeds, and few transactions took place, although offered at a reduction of 2s per qr: average, 55s 10d on 843 qrs.

At Ipswich wheat could only be disposed of by submitting to 3s per qr abatement in price: average, 54s 1d on 1,664 qrs.

Harvest operations are fairly begun in our early districts, and cutting is going on in earnest under the present auspicious weather.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited, but there were good imports of foreign wheat and oats. English wheat was held at Monday's decline, but our town millers tried for a further abatement and could not succeed. Oats were 6d to 1s per qr cheaper, and in slow request.

The Scotch markets have responded promptly to the dull accounts from the South. The supply of wheat from the farmers at Edinburgh was very large, and it was taken off slowly at 2s to 3s per quarter lower rates: average, 53s 9d on 1,089 qrs. The samples of new barley brought 38s. There were moderate imports of foreign grain at Leith, consisting of 2,900 qrs wheat and 729 qrs barley. Both articles were held generally at former prices: to clear ships the actual sales of the former article might be 1s per quarter lower. Trade was, however, not active; under all circumstances, more disposition to look on awhile than press sales at lower rates. The imports up the Clyde for Glasgow were quite limited, and at Grangemouth very moderate of all articles: there was a slow sale for wheat at 2s per quarter decline.

The markets held on Thursday were influenced by the state of the weather.

At Birmingham the supply of wheat was good, and prices were 2s to 3s per quarter lower: average, 55s on 1,005 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Bristol were fair, and trade was dull, at a decline of 2s to 3s per quarter: average, 52s 8d on 225 quarters.

The farmers brought forward a large supply of wheat at Newbury, which was taken off at a reduction of 2s to 3s per quarter: average, 53s 3d on 686 quarters.

At Uxbridge the sale of wheat was slow at 3s to 4s per quarter less money: average, 54s 1d on 824 quarters.

The weekly averages were—53s 9d on 86,119 qrs wheat; 29s 9d on 2,078 qrs barley; 22s 6d on 13,628 qrs oats; 37s 3d on 113 qrs rye; 40s 7d on 2,371 qrs beans; and 36s 10d on 249 qrs peas.

For this day's market there were good arrivals of English wheat, but a very limited quantity of all spring corn from our own coast, whilst the imports of foreign wheat and oats have been very liberal. The English wheat on sale was held at Monday's decline, but buyers were not eager, and some quantity was offering from Essex and Kent. The holders of foreign wheat are tolerably firm, looking soon for an improved demand, and will not give way materially. Flour was in slow request at rather lower rates, without any forced sales. Barley for grinding was in steady demand at about previous rates. The very large quantity of oats now on sale caused our dealers to act cautiously, and prices were in some instances 1s per qr lower than on Monday. In floating cargoes the business has been restricted, owing to so great a falling off in the arrivals at Falmouth and Queenstown, but prices are generally higher from the animated advices from Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports; distant cargoes of wheat are held at an advance of about 2s per qr. The prices already paid are 50s for Berdianski; 49s for Ghirka from Taganrog; 45s 6d to 46s for Polish Odessa; Galatz 44s 6d to 45s; the same for Ibraila; Roumelia 40s; Egyptian Said 36s; Indian corn—Ibraila 29s 6d, Galatz 31s; all arrived off the coast, cost, freight, and insurance included. June and July shipments are held—Ibraila 31s to 31s 6d; Galatz, 32s 6d to 33s 6d.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,575 at	61	2
Barley	6	31	0
Oats	2,676	24	6
Rye	...	...	
Beans	226	39	9
Peas	37	37	8

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	*Barley.* Qrs.	*Malt.* Qrs.	*Oats.* Qrs.	*Flour.*
English	6,380	...	5,010	2,350	1,420 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	3,230	... —
Foreign	23,310	4,320	...	44,070	... — ... brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s			s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red,	...				53	56
	Do do white	...				57	63
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	...				48	58
	Northumberland & Scotch do.	...				...	
Rye	Old	32s	33s	New		32	36
Barley	Grinding	17	29	Distilling		30	31
Malt	Brown	50	52	Paleship		58	62
Beans	New large ticks	36	37	Harrow		38	41
	Old do	37	39	Do		42	43
Peas	Grey	35	36	Maple		38	40
	White, old	39	40	Boilers		42	43
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	20	21	Short small		21	22
	Scotch, Angus					23	26
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	...				...	
	Do, Galway 19s 2d, Dublin & Wexford feed	20	21				
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	21	22				
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	21	22				
Flour	Irish per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c.	39	40				
Tares	Spring	40	48				

FOREIGN.

Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white					60	65
	Do do mixed and red					57	59
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red					57	58
	Silesian, red 56s 57s, white					58	59
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do					52	54
	Do do do, red					52	53
	Polish Odessa					47	50
	Russian, hard	40s	44s	Soft		48	50
	Rhine, red	54	56	Old		57	59
	Canadian, red	53	55	White		58	60
	Italian and Tuscan, do	54	56	Do		60	62
	Egyptian	33	34	Fine		35	36
Maize	Yellow	31	33	White		31	33
Barley	Grinding	25	31	Malting		31	34
Beans	Ticks	34	39	Small		39	40
Peas	White 40s 42s, fine boilers	43	44	Maple		37	38
Oats	Dutch brew and thick					23	25
	Russian feed					21	22
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed					19	22
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American					24	29
Tares	Large Gore 3rs 42s, old 32s 35s, new					35	36

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 47s 49s, Odessa	49s	50s	Sowing		56	58
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 27l 28l, English	27l	28l	Fine new		28l	29l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	42	Small		36	38
Canaryseed	Per qr new 44s 48s Carraway per cwt	33	34	Trefoil Wet		21	24
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	9	11	White		7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	45	56	Red		40	48
	— Foreign do. do.	48	56	Do		40	46
Trefoil	— Foreign	20	22	Choice		23	25

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 0s to 10l 0s, English, per ton 9l 0s to 9l 3s
Rape do do ... — 5l 2s to 5l 5s, Do — 5l 2s to 5l 5

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript."*)

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The demand has been active throughout the week at extreme rates to 6d advance, while the transactions for export are upon a larger scale than for some time past, and the market is in a very satisfactory position. Up to yesterday (Thursday) about 2,256 hhds of West India found buyers at stiffer prices. 261 hhds 14 tres Barbadoes brought 36s 6d to 38s for good yellow; brown to fair yellow, 32s to 36s. The supply of West India is now much reduced. Last week the deliveries for home use reached 4,565 tons; for export, 471 tons; total, 5,036 tons, against 4,650 tons in corresponding week of 1852. The stock consists of 67,838 tons, a decrease of 24,047 tons in comparison with that of last year. Present average price of sugar is about 3s higher.

Mauritius.—5,365 bags chiefly sold at former rates: low to fine yellow, 33s 6d to 38s; brown, 31s to 33s. A delivery of 10,369 bags caused a further decrease in stock, and it now consists of 6,169 tons, or about half equal to that of last year at same time.

Bengal.—The demand has been steady, and 5,676 bags were chiefly disposed of: Benares, low to fine white, 35s to 39s, one lot 40s; grainy yellow, 37s 6d to 42s; white, 43s to 44s 6d; Mauritius kind, 35s 6d to 38s; soft Date white, 35s to 35s 6d; yellow and brown, 30s 6d to 33s 6d per cwt. Privately sales to some extent are reported.

Foreign.—A large business has been done in cargoes this week for export and the United Kingdom. The public sales of duty-paid sugar went off without much spirit. 832 hhds Cuba about two-thirds sold: soft browns, 30s to 32s; low to good yellow, 32s 6d to 37s 6d. 117 cases Bahia brought 30s 6d to 36s 6d for soft dark brown to fair yellow. 3,764 bags Pernambuco were bought in at 31s to 32s for brown, and 1,041 boxes white Havana at 30s to 31s in bond. Five cargoes Havana and one of Trinidad de Cuba have been disposed of: Nos. 15 to 16, 24s 6d to 25s; 11½ to 12½, 22s to 22s 6d. Two cargoes of white Bahia for near ports brought 22s 9d, and two brown ditto 19s and rather under; also two cargoes brown Pernams, at about 17s 9d per cwt.

Refined.—The market has been firm, and prices are without any further alteration to report this week. Low goods are in steady demand at 46s to 46s 6d. Wet lumps, &c., go off freely at full rates. A good deal of inquiry has been made for Dutch crushed sugar, but the high rates asked have prevented large transactions. Loaves here are firmer; 101b nominally 37s to 37s 6d. Crushed remains at 31s for English.

MOLASSES.—Sales for the week are about 150 puns West India, chiefly Trinidad, at 15s.

COFFEE.—The trade have bought to a limited extent this week, but holders bringing forward less than usual, prices remain without any change. The public sales of plantation to yesterday contained only 244 casks 127 bags, which partly sold, chiefly at 56s to 60s for fine fine ordinary to low mid; triage to fine ordinary, 46s to 52s. Yesterday there was said to be a considerable inquiry for coloury kinds, owing to the small proportion contained in the Dutch Company's sale next month. Native has been inactive, yet holders appear indisposed to sell. 500 bags in public sale were withdrawn. Mocha is dull, 1,018 bls and half-bls 23 frails were nearly all taken in: common to fair clean garbled short berry, 65s to 68s; long berry, 85s; triage, 38s to 50s; a parcel of ungarbled from Hamburg sold at 51s 6d to 52s. 73 bags Costa Rica sold at 52s 6d for fine ordinary quality. About 300 bags native Ceylon are reported at 45s 9d per cwt.

COCOA.—West India is steady. On Wednesday 583 bags Trinidad were partly sold at 32s to 36s 6d for good grey to fair red. The deliveries are large, and in excess of last year's by 3,600 barrels and bags. Nothing has been done in foreign, and the market is bare of common kinds.

TEA.—The market has been dull throughout the week, dealers buying only for their immediate requirements, and prices of many descriptions may be considered nominal, as sales could not be effected unless at a reduction from the highest lately paid. Common congou can be bought at 11d to 11½d. The China intelligence received by telegraph from Trieste did not cause any effect upon the market to-day, as shipments continue in excess of the former season's, and the private letters are awaited.

RICE.—The speculative demand has subsided, and if holders press sales, a decline in prices must be taken. 4,630 bags Bengal were chiefly bought in at 12s: a portion consisting of fine white sold at 12s 6d. Privately the transactions are upon a limited scale, and in some instances at easier rates. Cargoes of Arracan can be had at about 10s. The stock of East India rice is 15,500 tons, or about 1,000 tons above that of 1852 at same period. The Bengal bought in at 12s, above quoted, since sold at 11s 9d for good.

SPICES.—The sales in all kinds are small. Nutmegs and mace are firmer, owing to the advance in Holland. The market for pepper is steady, without further alteration in prices. Pimento remains as last quoted, scarcely any-

thing offering under 6d for fair quality. The present stock is 5,567 bags, or about 2,000 bags larger than at same time last year. Cassia lignea firm, but quiet. 128 brls Jamaica ginger sold from 2l 3s to 6l for low to good.

SALTPETRE.—Prices have given way about 6d. Of 2,754 bags Bengal, 1,350 bags sold: refrac 6¾, 26s 6d; 12 to 9¼, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; 18, 25s 6d to 26s. Fine qualities bought in at the full market value. The present stock of 3,150 tons is below the average of the last four years.

NITRATE SODA remains inactive.

COCHINEAL.—The market is rather firmer, there being few sellers at former rates. 166 bags in public sale were about two-thirds taken in. Honduras silver, pasty, 3s 10d to 3s 11d. Mexican silvers part sold at 3s 11d to 4s 1d for mixed and stoney; good held at 4s 2d to 4s 3d; blacks sold at 4s 3d to 4s 5d. Teneriffe mixed grain and silvers withdrawn at 4s 4d to 4s 5d. The deliveries to present time average about 250 bags weekly, being much larger than last year. The stock shows a deficiency of 2,768 serons.

DRUGS, &c.—There was no change of any interest in the public sales yesterday, a small supply of goods being submitted. Castor oil went off at steady prices to a shade advance: good pale, 4½d to 4¾d; yellow to good seconds, 3½d to 4¼d. Oil cassia taken in at 9s 6d. Oil aniseed at 5s 6d. Good to fine Cape aloes sold at 50s to 53s 6d. Shellac was taken in, except a few lots good thin orange, which sold at 52s to 53s 6d. Gambier is firm at 32s, with few sellers. Cutch has further advanced, and it is difficult to give a quotation: 50s demanded for one parcel.

HEMP.—599 bales Manilla in public sale were only partly disposed of at 42l 10s to 44l 10s: good taken in at 60l. 1,004 bales jute were partly sold at 21l to 22l 10s. Coir goods keep steady. Common Ceylon yarn sold at 19l 10s per ton.

METALS.—An improved demand has set in, and many descriptions are higher than last week. Scotch pig has reached 66s, or 6s above the highest yet paid, and speculators have taken large quantities. This morning 64s was accepted for mixed numbers. Tin has advanced 1s: Banca, 113s; Straits, 110s, at which a few parcels only could be had yesterday. No change in British. Spelter has been steady at 21l 7s 6d to 21l 10s on the spot; 22l for arrival. Copper keeps firm.

OILS.—The demand for pale seal is steady at 35l. Other kinds of common fish remain the same as last quoted. Southern whale is scarce, and would command higher rates. There is rather a better feeling in the market for linseed oil, a steady business having been done at 29s 6d to 29s 9d on the spot: buyers at 30s for later deliveries. Rape has been firmer at 39s 6d for foreign refined, or fully 1s higher. Palm has advanced, 37s 6d being the lowest price for fine. Cocoa-nut in steady demand. The lower qualities of olive are more inquired for at improved rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—English drawn quiet, at 42s to 42s 6d: American, 44s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The prospect of an early settlement of the Eastern question has checked further speculative transactions, and prices have given way 1s to 1s 3d, although the principal holders do not force sales. This morning first sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot was quoted 51s to 51s 3d; to arrive in the last three months, about the same. The reduced stock of foreign tallow attracts much attention. Town-made was 9d lower to-day.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Aug. 8.

	1851 casks	1852 casks	1853 casks
Stock this day	32,499	41,383	18,258
Delivered last week	1,424	1,308	1,661
Do. since 1st June	13,052	9,345	13,917
Arrived last week	1,312	153	1,247
Do since 1st June	9,050	10,100	8,860
Price of YC on the spot	38s 6d new / 37s 9d to 38s old	38s 6d	52s 6d
Do. Town last Friday	39s 6d	39s 6d	53s 6d

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a good steady demand to-day at full prices to 6d advance. West India, although very firm, can hardly be quoted higher than last Friday. To-day 540, hds sold including Barbadoes at 32s 6d to 37s; grainy, 35s to 39s; and the business for the week is 2,537 hhds. Mauritius—2,123 bags were disposed of at Tuesday's rates, and in some instances at a slight advance. Bengal—4,436 bags partly sold at and after the sales, three-fourths being grainy kinds: fine Dhobah brought 40s to 40s 6d; white Benares, 36s 6d to 39s 6d for low to fine.

COFFEE.—245 bags good ordinary native were taken in at 47s, being above the value. There is more inquiry for coloury plantation at full rates. 500 bales, &c., Mocha were bought in at previous rates, including a portion from Alexandria at 65s. 135 bags 8 tres Jamaica brought 49s to 50s 6d.

PIMENTO.—157 bags partly sold at 5½d to 6d for middling to good quality.

GINGER.—96 barrels Jamaica brought 46s to 71s. 30 bags cleaned African 30s to 37s per cwt.

DRUGS.—229 casks castor oil part sold at ½d decline upon yesterday's prices.

BRAZIL WOOD.—99 tons Brazil part sold: pile 1, unbranded, 76l 15s; large logs, 30l.

RED SAUNDERS sold at 6l 7s 6d to 6l 10s.

TALLOW.—The sales went off flatly at easier rates. Of 187 casks Australian, 46 only sold at 48s to 48s 6d. 29 casks 164 cases East India one third part sold at 39s 3d to 51s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market continues very firm: no particular alteration to note with respect to prices. The bonded being barely supplied presents no new feature. A large business has been done in Dutch and Belgian loaves, and some transactions in crushed up to this day, but 6d to 1s advance being now demanded, has put a check on any further transactions for the present.

GREEN FRUIT.—A dull market, which is usually the case at this period of the year. A parcel of lemons, per steamer from Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, barely sustained the advance obtained last week. Less inquiry for Barcelona nuts, the advance in prices having checked operations in the article.

DRY FRUIT.—This market is quiet, as is usually the case at this period of the year. Currants are very firm, especially old of good and fine qualities—holders of these looking for even higher prices, on account of the certainty that whatever of the growing crop is not destroyed by the grape disease, must be of the same dead and blighted character as last season's fruit. Raisins neglected. Black Smyrnas wanted—a supply just at hand.

SEEDS meet a fair demand at as good prices. Rape seed rather dearer.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The market has assumed a rather better aspect during e last week, though it is still very unprofitable.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales are to close on Saturday, the 13th inst. The prices have rather improved within the last few days for some kinds, otherwise there is no alteration in the market.

COTTON.—The transactions have been limited, and the markets dull; prices however, remain unchanged. Sales of cotton wool from the 5th inst. to the 13th inst., inclusive:—900 bales Surat, at 3d to 4¼d for very ordinary to fully fair; 850 bales Madras, at 3½d to 3¾d for middling fair Western to very good Northern, and 4¼d to 4⅝d for good fair to good Tinnivelly; 150 bales Bengal, at 3¼d to 3⅜d for middling to good fair.

FLAX.—The sale of Egyptian flax on Thursday was only partially successful, and at about the same prices as the previous sale.

HEMP.—Not so much doing this week—the prices about the same as last week.

TOBACCO.—The trade have purchased to a very limited extent. Prices remain firm, and there is no new feature since our last.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—Our weekly supply of leather at Leadenhall on the past day was very limited, especially as to crop hides, light English butts, crop shoulders and bellies, and calf-skins. The steadily increasing demand, so long reported, still goes on, and prices may be quoted a shade higher than our last week's price current for almost all articles. Calf skins of good quality, 30 lbs to 70 lbs per dozen, were much inquired for, and the best have made an advance of 1d per lb. Crop bellies also, as well as common dressing hides, may be quoted ½d per lb higher.

TIMBER.—The prices of timber have risen, in consequence of the increased freight now payable, and from the demand, which continues great at the advanced rates. Deals in like manner have been raised, especially foreign redwood, more than usually influenced by the export demand for Australian which has abstracted most of the stock lying here in bond. Baltic staves continue to be in demand, and chiefly of the sorts used to supply casks for the export of beer. Quebec staves are unsaleable, there being a larger stock in coopers' hands than has been required for the early consumption of the year.

METALS.—Most metals have been held firmer this week. Copper and tin are in considerable demand. Lead is not pressed on the market, although there is very little doing. Spelter is quiet. Scotch pig iron has, owing to large speculative purchases, risen to 65s per ton, and seems still to be on the rise.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow ..... per cwt	52	9
Fat by ditto	2	10½
Russian candle	52	6
Melted stuff	33	6
Rough ditto	25	6
Graves	17	0
Good dregs	7	0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The supplies of each kind of meat on offer in to-day's market were tolerably good, but in very middling condition. The general demand ruled steady.

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.—Each kind of meat was in moderate supply, and steady demand at full prices.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	8	to 3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	4	to 3	6
Ditto middling	3	2	2	6	— middling	3	8	4	4
Prime large	3	6	3	8	— prime	4	6	4	10
Prime small	3	8	3	10	Large pork	3	0	3	6
Veal	3	8	4	8	Small pork	3	8	4	2

Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were moderately good. The total supply was 5,273 head, against 7,733 ditto at the corresponding period in 1852; 7,885 in 1851; 6,250 in 1850; 5,248 in 1849; 4,400 in 1848; and 7,564 in 1847.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was extensive, but in very middling condition. The demand for it was less active, at about stationary prices.

The arrivals of beasts fresh up to-day from our own grazing districts were tolerably good as to number, but very deficient in quality. The attendance of buyers being numerous, the beef trade ruled steady, at fully last Monday's prices. The general top figure for beef was 4s 4d, but a few very superior Scots realised 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 500 Scots and shorthorns; from the northern grazing districts, 1,700 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 240 horned and polled Scots.

With sheep we were tolerably well, but by no means extensively supplied. The trade was decidedly firm, and prices were well supported in every instance. The best old Downs sold freely at 5s per 8 lbs.

Lambs, the supply of which was tolerably good, moved off slowly at the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight, viz., 5s to 6s per 8 lbs.

The supply of calves was but moderate, yet the veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Pigs were very dull, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

SUPPLIES.

	Aug. 11, 1851.	Aug. 9, 1852.	Aug. 8, 1853.
Beasts	4,299	4,416	4,832
Sheep	33,000	32,880	29,700
Calves	415	395	361
Pigs	410	410	320

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. For all breeds we had a steady, though by no means active, inquiry, at fully Monday's prices. The number of sheep was tolerably good, and the sale for them was firm, at full quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5s per 8 lbs. We had a fair inquiry for lambs, at previous currencies—viz., from 5s to 6s per 8 lbs. The number of calves exhibited a falling off. On the whole the veal trade was firm, at late rates.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	0	to 3	4	Inferior sheep	3	6	to 3	10
Second quality do	3	6	3	8	Second quality sheep	4	0	4	4
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	0	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	6	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4	4	Southdowns	4	10	5	0
Large coarse calves	3	4	4	0	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	2	4	8	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Sucking Calves	20	0	25	0	Small porkers	3	8	4	0
Lambs	5	0	6	0	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	24	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,014; sheep and lambs, 13,400; calves, 422; pigs, 380. Foreign supply—Beasts, 108; sheep, 1,400; calves, 390.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 8.—Very large supplies of potatoes, in excellent condition, are on sale in these markets. The demand for them is decidedly active, at from 3s to 6s per cwt. The accounts from various parts of the country state that the disease is extending itself.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Aug. 11.—The supply was again rather short at this market to-day, principally owing to the harvest having commenced, in which all hands are now actively engaged. Things remain much the same as our last quotation—from 4s to 4s 6d per cwt, or from 80s to 90s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 8.—Our reports from the plantations, though not uniformly favourable, upon the whole indicate an improvement in the growing bine. The duty has advanced to 155,000*l*. Our market is scantily supplied, and the demand slow at the currency annexed:—Mid and East Kents, 130s to 168s; Weald of Kents, 115s to 135s; Sussex, 105s to 126s.

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.—The plantation accounts being rather favourable, the duty is called 155,000*l*. For all kinds of hops the demand is heavy, at stationary prices. This week's imports are 19 bales from Ostend, 14 from New Diep, and 17 from Antwerp. Mid and East Kent pockets, 130s to 180s; Weald of Kent ditto, 128s to 145s; and Sussex ditto, 115s to 130s per cwt.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 112s to 115s; inferior ditto, 80s to 85s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 28s to 34s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply at this market to-day. Old hay was in request, but the sale of new hay was very dull indeed. Prices remain rather steady at present. Good hay, 100s to 115s; inferior ditto, 65s to 80s; best clover, 115s to 120s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 32s to 36s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 8.—Burnhope 15s 6d—Carr's Hartley 17s 9d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 17s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 17s 9d—Redheugh Main 15s 9d—South Pearath 18s—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 16s—Team Hartley 16s 6d—Tyne Main 15s 6d—West Hartley 17s 9d—Bell's Primrose 16s—Eden Main 17s 6d—Cowpen 17s 9d—Derwentwater West Hartley 17s 9d. Wall's-end: Framwellgate 17s 3d—Hedley 17s—Riddell 17s—Braddyll 17s 6d—Hetton 18s—Cassop 17s 9d—Heugh Hall 17s 6d—Kelloe 17s 9d—Tees 18s. Ships at market, 93; sold, 27; unsold, 3.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.—Burnhope 15s 6d—Carr's Hartley 18s—Dean's Primrose 16s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 18s—Holywell 19s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 18s—Longridge's West Hartley 18s—North Percy Hartley 17s—Old Adair's 16s—Redheugh Main 15s 9d—Tanfield Moor 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 16s 3d—Team Hartley 17s—Tyne Main 16s 6d—West Hartley 18s—Wylam 18s 3d. Wall's-end:—Bell's Whitworth 16s—Hedley 17s—Eden Main 17s 6d—Beamont 17s 6d—Braddyll 17s 6d—Framwellgate 17s 3d—Hetton 18s—Haswell 18s 3d—Lambton 17s 9d—Russell's Hetton 17s 9d—Scarborough 17s—Stewart's 18s—Cassop 17s 9d—Heugh Hall 17s 3d—Kelloe 17s 9d—West Kelloe 16s 9d—South Hartlepool 17s 9d—South Kelloe 17s 3d—Tees 18s—Pease's West 16s 3d—St Helen's Tees 16s 6d—Woodhouse Close 16s 6d—Cowpen 18s—Derwentwater West Hartley 18s. Ships at market, 111; sold, 84; unsold, 27.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

There has been an active demand for all descriptions, and, with returning confidence prices have assumed a firmer tone.

METALS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

There is still a firm market for both Welsh and Staffordshire manufactured iron, with a moderate demand, at about previous rates. The speculative movement in Scotch pig iron still continues, and considerable parcels have changed hands during the week, at daily advancing prices. For both tin and tinplates, there has been more inquiry at improved rates. Lead is also somewhat firmer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, July 30, 1853.

BRISTLES continue in request, especially Okatka and 1st sort.

CORN.—The demand for wheat has revived, and about 15,000 chets have been taken both on the spot and for delivery in August or by 15th September, at 25½ ro to 26 ro, with an advance.

DEALS.—Nothing doing for want of ship-room.

FLAX.—About 400 tons minor dealers' goods have been taken at prices which do not transpire. Ardamatsky holds at 130, 118, and 105 ro: the other dealers would take 5 to 10 ro less, according to quality, &c.

HEMP.—Purchases are limited to trifles for ready ships at our quotations; and sellers being busy delivering on their contracts, do not press.

HEMP YARNS.—About 300 tons country made, taken at 101½ ro to 103½ ro for 1st quality; and 80½ ro for 2nd sort.

LINSEED.—About 12,000 chets taken, both on the spot and for delivery by 10th September, mostly Morshansk, at 28 ro.

POTASHES have rather declined: a sale from second hands made at 56 ro, otherwise 57 ro demanded.

TALLOW.—About 1,500 casks done at 143½ to 144 ro for Y.C., and 135 ro for soap on the spot, and 142 to 143 ro for August delivery: the market closes quiet: the August tallow is expected in good time.

FREIGHTS.—Room continues very scarce at our quotations, notwithstanding the arrivals are 879 vessels (of which 330 British) against 777 (of which 334 British), to same date last year. The shipments of most articles, however, except deals and hemp, are in excess; being, to the 14th July—

	1853		1852
Flax ..... pds	192,000	.....	57,000
Hemp	274,000	.....	362,000
Linseed ..... chets	8 ,000	.....	18,000
Tallow ..... pds	366,000	.....	96,000
Deals ..... doz	63,000	.....	104,000

In addition to which, wool and corn, both bulky articles, are largely in excess. As however, the total supplies of flax, hemp, seed, considerably exceed last year, there is reason to expect freights to rule high the remainder of the season.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 5.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crosier and Co., Birmingham, drapers—Leach and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, music sellers—Lynch and Co., Liverpool, fish salesmen—Clayton and Greville, Serle street, Lincoln's inn, late of Hare court, Inner Temple, attorneys—Salter and Macnamara, Chigwell, and Castle street, Finsbury, mail contractors—Ashford and Son, Dartmouth, ironmongers—Bennett and Co., St Leonard's-on-Sea—Cook, Thatcher, and Co., Bristol, rope manufacturers—Barnard and Co., Holcombe and Lightpill mills, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, woollen manufacturers—Goaling and Luard, Gray's inn, attorneys—Coward and Seddon, Bolton-le-Moors, potato dealers—Stoneham and Needham, tarpaulin manufacturers—Smith, Judson, and Co., Keighley, Yorkshire, joiners—Kinen and Co., Liverpool, commission merchants—J. and C. Pritchard, Liverpool, timber dealers—Hird and Cockcroft, Bacup, Lancashire—Tindall and Co., Nag's head court, Gracechurch street, ship agents—Twist, Dale, and Twist, Whitlow, Lancashire, earthenware manufacturers—Rigby and Lee, Park lane and Pembroke mews, Halkin street, coachmakers—Hirst and Co., Dewsbury, corn millers—Smith and Co., Widnes, Lancashire, manufacturing chymists—J. and W. Shepherd, Halifax, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers—H. and T. Liddiard, Slough, Buckinghamshire, builders—S. and F. A. Mayer, Cheltenham, tailors—Mortimer and Thompson, King street Rotherhithe, starch manufacturers—Joseph and Co., Manchester, cigar dealers—Youill and Currie, Manchester, engineers—Murray, Rymer, and Murray, Whitehall place, Westminster, attorneys—Chesterman and Son, Stanhope street, Strand—Hamilton and Sons, Glasgow, tobacconists; as far as regards J. Hamilton, jun.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Milstead, Swansea and Cardiff, Glamorganshire, furrier—first div of 1s 2d, on Wednesday next, or any Wednesday after Nov. 1, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

E. Plummer, Diss, Norfolk, butcher—first div of 2s 5d, on Wednesday next, or any Wednesday after Nov. 1, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

W. Colk, North Walsham, Norfolk, wine merchant—first div of 2s 11d, on Wednesday next, or any Wednesday after Nov. 1, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

G. Courthope, Paradise row, Rotherhithe, coal merchant—first div of 9d, on Wednesday next, or any Wednesday after Nov. 1, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

E. Dickinson, Wolverhampton, corn merchant—final div of 8¼d, on Thursday, Oct. 13, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr Bittleston's, Birmingham.

A. W. Bellairs, Stamford, and J. Bellairs, Derby, bankers—final div of ¾d, on Thursday, Oct. 13, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr Bittleston's, Birmingham.

W. Tanner, Alcester, Warwickshire, draper—first div of 2s 7¼d, on Thursday, Oct. 13, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr Bittleston's, Birmingham.

G. E. James, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, draper—first div of 2s, on Thursday, Oct. 13, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr Bittleston's, Birmingham.

C. Lucas, R. Wilkinson, and E. Bond, Hayfield and Manchester, calico printers—first div of 3s 9¼d, on the separate estate of C. Lucas, and first div of 2s 6d, on the separate estate of R. Wilkinson, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, or any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

T. Luke, New Accrington, Lancashire, grocer—second div of 2s 2d, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, or any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

J. Waddington, jun., Wigan, Lancashire, draper—first div of 10s 4d, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, or any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

S. Padget, Preston, draper—second div of 5½d, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, or any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

J. Wilkinson, Brymbo, ironmaster—sixth div of 1s 4d, on Monday, Oct. 3, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Slater, Hulton, and J. and J. Cottrill, Little Bolton, Lancashire, bleachers; as far as regards Hulton—England, Crampton, and Riley, Sedfor , Manchester, and elsewhere, dyers; as far as regards Riley—S. M., J. M., and D. M. Mavrogordato, Ralli, and G. M. and A. M. Mavrogordato, London, Manchester, Constantinople, and Syra, merchants; as far as regards J. M. Mavrogordato—Mackay and Miller, Liverpool, shipwrights—J. T. R. and R. W. Southey, lightermen—H. and W. Wilmot, Alweston, Dorsetshire, farmers—Standeven, Bates, and Whiteley, Halifax, Yorkshire, iron and brass founders, as far as regards Whiteley—Jarvis and Stock, Manchester, manufacturers of cotton cloth—Munnery and Geary, Trafalgar street, Walworth, common brewers—Shelley and Stillwell, Epsom, surgeons—Ecritt and Wilson, Sheffield, gunsmiths—Duff, Potter, and Galpin, Playhouse yard, Blackfriars, printers; as far as regards Duff—Phillips and Bowman, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, common brewers—Moon, Langlands, and Robertson, Dundee, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Pearce and W. Thackray, Sunderland, timber merchants—div of 1s ¼d to those creditors who proved their debts since Dec. 17 (being in part of two former divs amounting to 2s 9d), any Saturday subsequent to Oct. 4, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

C. Bertram and W. Parkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants—div of 2d to those creditors who proved their debts on and subsequent to Oct. 26, 1841 (being in part of the first div of 1s), any Saturday subsequent to Oct. 4, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Mountain, Piccadilly, and Gunter's grove, Brompton, draper.
Henry James White, Waterloo road, straw bonnet dealer.
Samuel Peace Boot, Birmingham, stationer.
Joseph and Frederick Piggin, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturers.
William Raintord, Liverpool, upholsterer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. M'Andrew, Mains of Newdall, Cromartyshire, commission merchant.
M. Black, Lawgrove, near Perth.

Gazette of last night

BANKRUPTS.

Reuben Brooks, picture dealer, Brixton oval, Surrey.
Thomas Cullingworth, corn miller, Wakefield.
Thomas Cartwright Davenport, coal merchant, Chester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Government have just purchased, for 4,000*l*, the right of a patentee for perforating or making holes round the penny postage stamps.

INCREASE IN THE SHIPPING TRADE OF DUNDEE.—In addition to the great number of vessels lately sailed from Dundee, six others, with a tonnage of 3,588 tons, are now in the docks loading for Australia. This is the greatest amount of new tonnage ever fitted out here at one time. There are also several other vessels of large size at present on the berth for Australia, America, &c., so that we now see every chance of Dundee soon being one of the principal ports in the United Kingdom for exports, as it is already the most extensive in imports and tonnage on the East Coast of Scotland. It is expected that there will be an increase this year to the registered tonnage of the port of fully 5,000 tons, and such is the demand for vessels at present (as for some time past) that half-a-dozen of freights are offering daily for every vessel disengaged, and that at 50 and 100 per cent. above last year's rates.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE FIRST SOD of the Direct Portsmouth Railway was turned on Saturday

THE SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—The above companies' land line to Birmingham having been connected with the offices No. 30 Cornhill, and 104 New street, the companies commenced transmitting despatches on Monday last. The only causes which render the event remarkable are the great reduction in the tariff, the former amount of 2s 6d being reduced to 1s, the 1s 3d additional charge for each ten words above the minimum of twenty having been changed to a tariff of 6d for each additional ten words, or fraction of ten words.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM has been the scene of great attraction this week. Immense numbers of persons have visited it almost daily, and the troops have shown many novelties in their exercises.

THE CHOLERA continues its ravages in Denmark with scarcely any diminution. Up to the 2d inst 3,122 had fallen victims to the epidemic. Nearly 30,000 of the inhabitants had quitted Copenhagen, which presented a most deserted and melancholy aspect. It is stated that the disease is much aggravated by the appearance of the yellow fever, brought by vessels from St Thomas.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR AUGUST.

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share. Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d	Number of Shares.	Total. £
*Antwerp and Rotterdam	25 ...	4 0 0 ...	1 0 0 ...	50,000 ...	50,000
Cornwall	15 ...	8 0 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	56,253 ...	112,506
Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 4 per cent preference	22 ...	2 0 0 ...	1 0 0 ...	56,250 ...	56,250
Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester	2 ...	10 0 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	13,750 ...	34,375
Total					253,131

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 50,0 0*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The revenue account for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, shows that 1,298,854*l* had been received, including 689,746*l* from passengers, &c., 458,509*l* merchandise, 59,883*l* for coal, and 23,999*l* for live stock, 10,793*l* interest on cash balances, 13,921*l* rents of lands and buildings, 511*l* transfer fees, 1,846*l* net amount of Huddersfield canal traffic, and 39,642*l* estimated dividends from investments in various railways. The expenditure for working charges amounted to 490,736*l*; for rates and taxes to 27,720*l*; passenger duty, 24,372*l*; together, 542,829*l*, leaving 756,025*l*. Out of this sum is deducted 194,398*l* interest on loans and debenture stock, 4,456*l* chief rents, 2,000*l* Peterborough joint station, 10,060*l* Parliamentary expenses, 5,000*l* Preston and Wyre deficiency; 19,125*l* Buckinghamshire deficiency; 1,079*l* North Union deficiency; 16,770*l* the Shropshire Union deficiency; 1,295*l*, Manchester and Buxton; 1,395*l*, Leeds and Liverpool Canal; 9,512*l*, Stour Valley deficiency; leaving 490,990*l*. From this is deducted 21,318*l* for renewal of rails, leaving 469,672*l*. To this sum is added 92,786*l*, the balance from the last account, making a disposal sum of 562,458*l*. The proposed dividend will amount to 533,156*l*, and leave a balance to be carried forward of 29,302*l*. The dividend on the consolidated stock, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year will amount to 476,518*l*; on the London and Birmingham 20*l* shares, at 6s per share, 19,430*l*; on the Manchester and Birmingham 10*l* shares, at 6s each, 1,730*l*; on the Huddersfield and Manchester and Leeds and Dewsbury capital, 28,727*l*; and on the Coventry and Nuneaton stock, 6,750*l*. The half-yearly meeting was held yesterday, when the report was unanimously adopted.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—The report of the directors states, that the net revenue for the half-year ending 30th of June last amounts, after deducting interest on loans and other preferential charges, to 119,117*l*. The surplus from 31st December, 1852, amounted to 731*l*, making the balance applicable to dividend 119,848*l*, from which the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, be declared, amounting, on 6,754,357*l*, to 118,201*l*, and leaving 1,647*l* to be carried to the next account. The total receipts on the 251 miles of railway for the half-year ending 30th June last amounted to 313,591*l*, the working expenses to 119,746*l*, the taxation to 18,743*l*, and the net revenue to 175,101*l*.

MIDLAND.—It has been officially announced that the directors of the Midland Railway Company will recommend at the ensuing meeting a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. This is equal to the dividend last declared, and ½ per cent. per annum more than that paid in the first half of 1852.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held on Wednesday at Bury. A dividend was declared after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year on the 6 per cent. capital of the company, of 6 per cent. on the amount called up on the preference fifths, and of 3 per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this line was held yesterday. The report showed that the receipts amounted to 25,601*l* 19s 8d, and that after payment of the 3d dividends a balance of 966*l* 19s 8d would remain on hand.

BLACKWALL.—The dividend to be declared at the half-yearly meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, is 2s 6d per share clear of income tax.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, August 8.—The railway market was favourably influenced by the rise in Consols, and the improvement was in some cases equal to 1*l* 10s and 2*l* per share. Very little business was transacted in Australian land and banking shares, but prices were rather firmer. In mining descriptions there was also a slight tendency to recovery. Metcalfe left off 3¼ to 4¼ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ¼ pm; Sue River, ¼ to ⅜ pm; and Port Royal, ¼ to 1 pm.

TUESDAY, August 9.—There has not been much alteration in the tone of the share markets, but business continues more animated than of late. In railways, there is a further rise: in Eastern Union of 1*l*; East Lancashire, 1*l* 10s; and Great Western, 15s; but in one or two other instances there is a slight fall from yesterday. Paris and Orleans and Paris and Rouen are both 1*l* higher, but Northern of France is 10s lower. Oriental Bank shares are 1*l*, and Union of Australia are 10s higher.

WEDNESDAY, August 10.—The railway market was steady to-day, prices having exhibited very little alteration. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the transactions were limited, but quotations remained supported. Mining descriptions showed increased firmness, sales having again been freely pressed. Metcalfe left off at 3 to ¼ pm; Port Royal, ¼ to 1 pm; Jamaica, 2 to ¼ pm; and Sue River, ¼ to ⅜ pm.

THURSDAY, August 11.—The railway market has been well maintained throughout the day, while prices in some cases have exhibited a further improvement. The shares of the Australian land and banking companies presented no essential variation, but some of those connected with mining undertakings were slightly better. Metcalfe were quoted 3¼ to 4 pm; Port Royal, ¼ to 1¼ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ⅝ pm; and Sue River, ¼ to ⅜ pm.

FRIDAY, August 12.—In the English railway shares there is very little doing, and they scarcely maintain the highest prices of yesterday. Sambre and Meuse are higher. Gold mine shares are neglected, and Nouveau Monde and Agua Fria are lower. The Australian bank shares are dull, and the land companies steady. Netherlands Land have improved.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug 6, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Aug. 6 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	59,873	51,308	52,470	48,593	26,833	17,832
East India	33,762	24,671	31,756	34,866	24,528	11,848
Mauritius	24,463	27,556	18,383	26,040	12,332	6,208
Foreign	...	...	13,088	14,598	...	...
	118,098	103,625	115,697	124,097	63,693	35,828
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	4,870	2,662	2,275	1,599	6,455	5,792
Havana	7,641	12,871	6,269	2,884	14,229	17,524
Porto Rico	2,126	2,233	1,101	807	2,530	2,955
Brazil	2,493	9,023	4,781	4,473	9,339	8,996
	17,130	27,789	14,426	10,163	32,546	34,367

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	24	6½	per cwt.
Mauritius	26	5½	—
East Indies	27	4½	—
The average price of the three is	25	1½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	2,533	3,373	4,710	2,866	3,089	2,143

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India.	1,381,770	1,286,510	625,140	907,785	657,370	725,850	1,473,885	930,105
E. India.	134,415	82,755	212,850	124,290	49,095	6,435	192,400	91,440
Foreign	18,990	25,020	21,465	22,680	2,700	2,025	97,020	77,085
	1,535,175	1,394,685	859,455	1,054,755	709,065	734,310	1,693,305	1,098,630

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	25,[illegible]	23,264	1,795	2,805	15,034	20,426	24,665	23,342
Foreign	4,[illegible]7	4,545	3,137	3,511	1,135	1,995	5,015	3,331
	29,743	27,809	4,929	6,316	16,169	22,421	29,680	26,673

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	12,026	9,294	3,192	2,796	6,486	8,852	15,646	17,532
Ceylon	130,720	137,137	26,055	34,006	97,068	110,435	220,563	223,814
Total BP.	142,746	146,431	29,247	36,802	102,554	116,287	236,149	235,347
Mocha	10,129	20,112	1,536	2,250	16,519	11,160	11,910	24,524
Foreign EI.	3,427	4,348	2,295	521	4,076	5,314	10,412	10,727
Malabar	...	1,324	1	175	258	1,132	353	1,738
St Domingo.	...	6,946	25	429	6	1,357	2,833	8,009
Hav. & P Ric	4,452	2,412	856	73	256	1,648	8,208	8,656
Brazil	36,177	38,139	18,858	18,532	23,888	32,642	46,138	39,358
African	14	103	...	35	43	393	582	207
Total For.	54,179	73,375	23,571	22,024	39,046	53,646	80,416	93,149
Grand tot.	196,925	219,806	52,818	58,826	142,600	169,933	316,565	328,496

SPICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI.	8,785	13,179	5,332	2,547	8,987	12,694	13,639	13,217
Foreign EI.	828	1,882	768	375	693	814	920	2,292
Total	9,583	15,061	6,106	2,922	9,680	13,508	14,589	15,569
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	141	116	5	5	91	133	140	81
Black	454	1,152	176	823	594	947	1,415	1,646
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	938	1,009	105	127	625	787	1,218	1,361
Do. Wild.	72	...	3	...	34	7	622	569
CAS. LIG.	3,943	1,848	2,653	1,143	2,106	1,011	1,760	1,403
CINNAMON.	4,663	3,107	2,702	3,162	387	613	5,976	2,921
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	11,438	11,556	7,768	8,426	2,652	2,624	3,558	5,567

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL.	7,537	3,219	...	...	5,441	7,627	11,066	8,318
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE.	1,698	4,421	...	...	2,593	3,255	6,714	10,854
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	2,552	1,989	...	...	2,582	1,970	1,131	419
FUSTIC	915	904	...	...	688	1,887	1,855	523

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India.	17,583	14,592	...	...	19,195	20,200	28,736	23,516
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	3,305	2,950	...	...	1,884	1,985	1,772	2,386

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 5,346	tons 7,153	tons ...	tons ...	tons 5,058	tons 7,685	tons 3,451	tons 5,149
Nitrate of Soda	1,854	3,342	...	...	1,847	806	600	2 ,8

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	
American	1,518	1,097	...	...	422	1,252	1,228	521
Brazil	157	150	...	...	157	68	82	164
East India	13,325	99,869	...	...	26,523	48,674	36,123	96,649
Liverpl., all kinds	1,568,033	1,613,354	142,980	144,700	1,194,300	1,198,830	666,660	347,860
Total	1,583,033	1,714,360	142,980	144,700	1,221,402	1,248,824	703,493	445,194

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, for spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	27s	0d	27s 6d
Montreal		27	0	27 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28	0	28 6
Montreal		28	0	28 6

Cocoa *duty* 1d *p lb.*

West India	per cwt	29	0	42 0
Guayaquil		34	0	35 0
Brazil		28	0	30 0

Coffee *duty* 3d *p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine..*bond*,	p cwt	60	0	90 0
fine ord to mid		50	0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0	0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		64	0	78 0
ungarbled		44	0	58 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd plantation, good mid. to fine		45	0	46 6
		61	0	76 0
fine ord. to middling		51	0	60 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel. pale and mixed		49	0	52 0
Sumatra and Padang		44	0	48 0
Madras and Tellicherry		42	0	44 0
Malabar and Mysore		44	0	60 0
St Domingo		42	0	47 0
Brasil, ord to fine ord		42	0	45 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		39	0	45 0
Costa Rica		46	0	56 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		46	0	74 0
fine and fine fine ord		58	0	65 0
ord and good ord		46	0	54 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		40	0	45 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	44	0	65 0
Bengal		0	3	0 4½
Madras		0	3	0 3½
Pernam		0	3½	0 4¾
Bowed Georgia		0	0	0 0
New Orleans		0	5¾	0 6¾
Demerara		0	0	0 0
St Domingo		0	0	0 0
Egyptian		0	0	0 0
Smyrna		0	0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver	p lb	3	9	4 6
black		4	3	5 10
Mexican silver		4	0	4 3
black		4	3	4 10
LAC DYE				
D T		2	0	2 4
B Mirzapore		1	10	1 11
TURMERIC				
Bengal	p cwt	10	0	12 0
Java and Madras		9	0	11 6
China		0	0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch		37	6	38 0
Gambier		31	0	0 0

Dyewoods *duty free*

BRAZIL WOOD	p ton	£8	s 0	£ s 0 0
CAMWOOD		18	0	28 15
FUSTIC, Cuba		9	10	10 0
Jamaica		5	10	6 0
Savanilla		5	10	6 0
St Domingo		5	0	0 0
Zante		7	0	9 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		7	5	7 10
Honduras		5	10	5 15
Jamaica		5	0	5 5
St Domingo		3	15	4 0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima		16	10	17 15
solid		10	0	15 0
small and middling		8	0	12 0
RED SAUNDERS		5	5	5 15
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		12	0	14 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty* 10s *p cwt*,		£	s	£ s
new		0	0	0 0
old		0	0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2	8	2 9
bitter	nom.	0	0	0 0

Currants, *duty* 15s *per cwt and* 5 *p cent*

Zante & Cephal. new		3	5	3 10
old		4	15	5 0
Patras, old		4	0	5 0

Figs *duty* 15s *per cwt*

Turkey, new, p cwt	*d p*	0	0	0 0
Spanish		0	0	0 0

Plums *duty* 15s *per cwt*

French	per cwt *d p*	0	0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0	0	0 0
Prunes, *duty* 7s, new	*d p*	1	9	1 10

Raisins *duty* 10s *per cwt*

Denia, new, p cwt	*d p*	1	4	1 8
Valentia, new		2	0	2 6
Smyrna, black		1	18	2 0
red and Eleme		2	2	2 10
Sultana, new, nom		3	10	3 15
Muscatel, new,		0	0	0 0

Flax *duty free*

Riga, P T R	per ton	£0	s 0	£ s 0 0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0	0	0 0
9 head		0	0	0 0
Friesland		35	0	52 0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean. new	per ton	37	0	37 10
outshot		0	0	0 0
half cleaned		34	0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		37	10	38 15
Manilla, *free*		43	0	46 0
East Indian SUNN		0	0	0 0
Jute		22	0	24 0

Hides—Ox & Cow,	per lb	*s*	*d*	*s d*
B A and M Vid. dry		0	5	0 7½
Do. & R Grande, salted		0	4½	0 5½
Brazil, dry		0	5	0 7
dry salted		0	4½	0 6½
salted		0	4	4½
Rio, dry		0	5	0 7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0 6½
Cape, salted		0	3½	0 4½
New South Wales		0	3	0 4
New York		0	0	0 0
East India		0	4	0 9½
Kips, Russia, dry		0	10	0 10½
S America Horse, p hide		6	0	8 6
German	do	6	0	9 0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	5	3	8 2
Oude		2	9	4 3
Madras		1	9	3 9
Kurpah		3	0	7 0
Manilla		0	0	0 9
Spanish		2	8	6 8
Caracca		0	0	0 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0	10	1 1
do.	50 65	0	11	1 3
English Butts	18 24	1	2	1 5
do	28 36	1	2	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1	1	1 3
do	28 36	1	3	1 5
Calf Skins	20 35	1	0	1 6
do	40 60	1	2	1 10
do	80 100	1	1	1 5
Dressing Hides		1	0	1 2
Shaved do		1	2	1 4½
Horse Hides, English		0	8	0 11
do Spanish, per hide		9	0	13 0
Kips, Petersburgh, p lb		1	1	1 6
do East India		0	10	1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1	0	0 0
Bottoms		1	1	0 0
Old		0	10½	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£107	10	0 0
Tile		107	10	0 0
IRON per ton		£		£ s
Bars, &c. British		9	0	0 0
Nail rods		9	15	0 0
Hoops		10	10	0 0
Sheets		11	10	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		4	15	0 0
Bars, &c.		8	5	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		3	7½	0 0
Swedish, in bond		11	10	12 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		23	0	0 0
sheet		25	0	0 0
red lead		25	0	0 0
white do		29	0	0 0
patent shot		26	0	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		22	00	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		16	0	17 0
in faggots		0	0	0 0
SPELTER, for, per ton		21	10	21 15
TIN *duty free*				
English blocks, p ton		107	0	0 0
bars		108	0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		5	8	0 0
Straits do		5	10	0 0
TIN PLATES, per box				
Charcoal, I C		30s	0d	0s 0d
Coke, I C		24	0	0 0

Molasses *duty B. P.* 3s 9d, *For.* 4s 6d

British best, *d p*	p cwt	0	0	0 0
Patent		0	0	0 0
B. P. West India		0	0	0 0

Oils—Fish

Seal, pale, p 252 gal	*dp*	£ 34	s 15	£ s 35 0
Yellow		34	0	34 5
Sperm		87	0	88 0
Head matter		89	0	90 0
Cod		33	10	33 15
South Sea		37	0	37 10
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	67	0	68 0
Spanish and Sicily		61	0	63 0
Palm	per ton	37	10	38 0
Cocoa Nut		40	0	41 0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		39	5	39 10
Linseed		29	10	29 15
Black Sea	p qr	48s	9d	49s 0d
St Petersbg Morshank		47	0	47 6
Do cake (English)	pr tn	9l	0s	9l 5s
do Foreign		8	0	10 7½
Rape, do		5	7½	0 0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford		88s	0d	91s 0d
Carlow		90	0	94 0
Cork		92	0	0 0
Limerick		88	0	90 0
Freisland, fresh		94	0	96 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		94	0	0 0
Leer		84	0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterf		68	0	72 0
Limerick		64	0	68 0
Hams—Westphalia		0	0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		68	0	72 0
Cork and Belfast do		60	0	70 0
Firkin and keg Irish		60	0	64 0
American & Canadian		0	0	0 0
Cask do do		60	0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		0	0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135	0	140 0
Inferior		100	0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		44	0	48 0
Gouda		42	0	54 0
Canter		28	0	32 0
American		56	0	60 0

Rice *duty* 4½*d p cwt*,

Carolina	per cwt	22	0	37 0
Bengal, yellow & white		9	6	13 0
Madras		9	0	10 6
Java and Manilla		9	0	12 6

Sago *duty* 4½*d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		18	0	24 0

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt 24 6 29 0
English, refined 29 6 30 0

NITRATE OF SODA 17 0 0 0

Seeds		*s*	*d*	*s d*
Caraway, new	p cwt	34	0	36 0
Canary	per qr	44	0	48 0
Clover, red	per cwt	45	0	55 0
white		52	0	60 0
Coriander		10	0	14 0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45	0	50 0
English		56	0	58 0
Mustard, br,	p bush	9	0	12 0
white,		6	0	10 0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£26	0	£28 0

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	15	0	17 0
Cossimbuzar		12	0	15 6
Gonatea		12	6	16 0
Comercolly		12	0	19 0
Bauleah, &c.		0	0	0 0
China, Tsatlee		16	0	19 0
RAWS—White Novi		26	6	30 0
Fossombrone		22	0	25 6
Bologna		20	0	22 0
Friuli		18	0	23 6
Royals		20	0	21 0
Do superior		22	0	23 0
Bergam		22	0	25 6
Milan		22	0	25 6
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24		28	6	29 6
Do 24-28		27	0	28 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		28	0	29 0
Do 24-26		26	6	27 0
Do 28-32		26	0	0 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		26	6	27 6
Do 24-28		24	6	25 6
BRUTIAS—Short reel		14	9	15 3
Long do		13	6	14 0
PERSIANS		12	3	13 3

Spices, *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	p lb	0	4	0 4½
Eastern		3	3½	0 4
white		0	2	1 6½
PIMENTO, *duty* 5s, mid. and good		0	5½	0 6
CINNAMON *duty* 2s *per lb*				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1	4	2 8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0	9	1 9
CASSIA LIGNEA, *duty* 1*d per lb*	p cwt	118	0	125 0
CLOVES, *duty* 6d				
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0	8	1 2
Bourbon and Zanzibar		9	7	9 7½
GINGER *duty B.P.* 5s *p cwt, For.* 10s				
East India com	p cwt	19	0	21 0
African		19	6	21 0
MACE, *duty* 1s				
1 and 2	p lb	2	7	3 3
NUTMEGS, *duty* 1s		2	2	4 3

Spirits—Rum *duty B. P.* 8s 2d *p gall, For.* 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal	*bond*	2	8	2 10
30 to 35		3	4	4 0
fine marks		4	6	5 0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2	6	2 8
30 to 40		2	10	3 0
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		2	1	2 2
East India, proof		1	11	2 0
Brandy *duty* 15s *p gal*				
Vintage of 1st brands	1847 p	8	2	hd8 4
	1848	8	0	8 2
	1849	7	10	8 0
	1850	7	9	7 11
	1851	7	8	7 10
Geneva, common		3	0	3 1
Fine		3	4	3 6
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		10	3	0 0
Malt spirits, ditto		11	0	12 6

Sugar *duty B. P.* 10s *or* 11s 8d *p cwt. For.* 12s, 13s, *or* 14s

British plantation, yellow		24	6	28 6
brown		21	6	24 6
Mauritius, yellow		23	6	27 6
brown		16	0	23 0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		28	0	31 6
Benares, grey and wh te		25	0	30 0
Date, yellow		21	6	27 6
ord to fine brown		16	6	21 0
Penang, grey and white		24	0	27 0
brown and yellow		19	0	23 6
Madras, grainy yellow and white		24	0	30 0
brown and soft yellow		17	0	23 0
Siam and China, white		22	0	25 0
brown and yellow		17	0	21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20	0	21 0
brown		17	0	19 6
Java, grey and white		23	6	26 6
brown and yellow		17	0	23 0
Havana, white		27	0	32 0
brown and yellow		20	0	26 6
Brazil, grey and white		21	0	25 6
brown and yellow		16	0	22 0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		18	0	28 0
REFINED *duty Br.* 13s 4d, *For.* 17s 4d				
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, *bastards* 10s				
Doloaves, 8 to 10 lb *free*		50s	0d	51s 0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		48	6	49 0
Titlers, equal to stand		46	9	47 6
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		45	0	0 0
Wet lumps		41	0	42 6
Pieces		35	0	40 0
Bastards		28	0	35 0
Treacle		16	6	18 0
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb		43	0	45 0
6 lb loaves		38	0	0 0
10 lb do		36	0	36 0
14 lb do		34	6	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		32	6	0 0
Lumps, 40 to 43 lb		31	6	0 0
Crushed		31	0	0 0
No. 2		0	0	0 -

SUGAR—REF. *cont. pdb*		0		
Dutch superior		31	0	0 0
No. 1		28	6	0 0
No. 2 and 3		26	6	27 6
Belgian crushed, No. 1		28	6	0 0
No. 2		27	6	0 0
Pieces, &c.		25	6	26 0
Bastards		23	0	0 0
Treacle		17	0	0 0

Tallow
Duty B.P. 1d, *For.* 1s 6d *p cwt*

N. Amer. melted, p cwt		0	0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C		51	3	0 0
N. S. Wales		49	0	51 0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl

Archangel		18	9	19 0
		22	0	22 6

Tea *duty* 1s 10d *per lb*

Congou, com to but mid	*bd*	0	11	0 11½
ra. str. and str. lik. lf. fine and Pekoe kinds		1	0½	1 3
		1	4½	2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine		1	0	2 0
Pekoe, flowery		1	4	4 0
orange		0	0	0 0
scented		1	2	2 2
Oolong		1	1	1 9
Hyson Skin		0	10	1 0
Twankay		1	0	1 1
Hyson, common		1	4	1 5
middling to good		1	8	1 11
fine		2	0	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton		1	1	1 2
fresh and Hyson kinds		1	5	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton		1	1	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1	6	3 6
Imperial		1	0	2 0

Timber

		s	*d*	*s d*
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, *B. P.* 1s *per load.*				
Dantzic and Memel fir		75	0	to 85 0
Riga		—	80	0 — 82 0
Swedish		—	68	0 — 74 0
Canada red pine		—	78	0 — 90 0
— yellow pine		—	70	0 — 85 0
New Brunswick do. large		85	0	— 95 0
— do. small		60	0	— 65 0
Quebec oak		100	0	— 110 0
Baltic —		80	0	— 105 0
African — *duty free*		180	0	— 200 0
Indian teake *duty free*		260	0	— 280 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75	0	— 105 0
Deals, *duty foreign* 10s, *B.P.* 2s *per load.*				
Norway per 120 of 12ft		£22	to	28
Swedish — 14ft		23	—	28
Russian, Petersburg standard		16	—	18
Canada 1st pine		16½	—	18½
— 2nd		13	—	14
— spruce, per 120 12ft		18	—	20
Dantzic deck, each		18s	to	26s
Staves *duty free*				
Baltic per mille		£150	to	190
Quebec —		72		75

Tobacco *duty* 3s *per lb*

		s	*d*	*s d*
Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0	3½	0 8
Virginia leaf		0	2½	0 7½
— stript		0	7	0 11
Kentucky leaf		0	3½	0 7
— stript		0	8	0 9
Negrohead		0	6	2 0
Columbian leaf		0	11	1 6
Havana		1	0	3 0
Havana cigars, *bd duty* 9s		7	0	14 0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits* 5

Rough	per cwt *d p*	10	0	10 3
Eng. Spirits, without cks		42	6	0 0
Foreign do., with casks		44	0	0 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		17l	0s	17l 10s
Half-bred hogs		16	10	17 0
Kent fleeces		15	10	16 0
S. Down ewes & wethers		15	0	16 0
Leicester do		15	0	15 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		19	0	20 0
Prime and picklock		18	0	18 10
Choice		17	0	17 10
Super		16	0	16 10
Combing—Wether mat		20	0	0 0
Picklock		16	10	17 0
Common		15	0	15 10
Hog matching		21	10	22 0
Picklock matching		18	0	18 10
super do		16	0	16 10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

		s	*d*	*s d*
Spanish:—				
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S		1	5	1 6
Segovia		1	3	1 4
Caceres		1	2	1 4
Soria		1	2	1 3
Seville		1	0	1 2
German, Saxon, and Prussian	1st and 2d Elect	3	3	4 6
	prima	2	6	3 0
	secunda	2	0	2 4
	tertia	1	8	1 11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian	Electoral	3	6	5 0
	prima	2	9	3 3
	secunda	2	2	2 8
	tertia	1	9	2 0
	Lamb's	2	3	4 0
Australian and V D L Combing and Clothing		1	1	2 9
Lambs		1	3	2 5½
Locks and Pieces		0	7	1 9½
Grease		0	9	1 4½
Skin and Slipe		1	0	1 9
S. Australian & Swan River Combing and Clothing		0	0	0 0
Lambs		1	5	1 5½
Locks and Pieces		0	0	0 0
Grease		0	9	0 11½
Skin and Slipe		0	0	0 0
ape—Average Flocks		0	10	1 1
Combing and Clothing		0	8½	1 11½
Lambs		1	0	2 2
Locks and Pieces		0	10	1 6
Grease		0	7	1 0

Wine *duty* 5s 6d *per gal*

Port	per pipe	£4	0	£50 0
Claret	hhd	7	0	44 0
Sherry	butt	10	0	70 0
Madeira	pipe	26	0	60 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Number of Shares	Amount of share	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London T.	London F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	27	26¼
35000	20	8¼	Ambergate,	5¼	......
55500	27 4s	27 4s	Birmingham & Stour Valley	20½	......
48000	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	21	......
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	104	103½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	66¼	66¾
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	22¼	......
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	20½	19½
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	48½	49½
22800	25	25	East Anglian	5½	5½
10000	18	18	— (18l E. and H.)	4	......
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13	13
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	45	44
Stock	100	100	— class B	35	......
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	75	75
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	66	......
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	74	73¾
Stock	...	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	30	29½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	85½	85
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	55	54
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	136	135
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	112	111½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	90	91
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	105	......
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	28¾	......
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	78	78¾
126819	20	16	— Fifths	11¾	11½
71656	20	11¼	— West Riding Union	8¾	......
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	15½	15¾
111900	11¼	11¼	London and Blackwall	9	8⅞
40000	10	7	London, Tilbury, &c.	8¾	......
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	104	103¾
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	116	116
65811	20	12	— Fifths	......	14
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2¾	......
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	89½	89½
...	50	42½	— New 50l	37½	......
...	40	34	— New 40l	30	......
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	13	......
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	20	......
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	29	28¾
Stock	100	100	Midland	72½	72
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	42	......
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	57	56
22220	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	14	......
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	54	......
Stock	100	100	North British	33¼	33
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13½	13½
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	52	52½
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	95	95
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	63	63
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	62	60
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	71	69½
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	20	......
15000	13⅓	All	— Halves	10	......
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	14½	......
65000	20	6¼	Shropshire Union	3½	......
20000	50	50	South Devon	20	......
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	72½	72¾
...	50	50	South Wales	36½	36½
...	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	14	......
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	15½	......
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	8¾	......
16000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	32	......
10065	20	14	West Cornwall	10	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company	London T.	London F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	70½	70½
109621	25	20	— Extensions	12¾	12½
...	25	11½	— G. N. E. Purchase	9½	......
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	61	61
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	108	107½
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	55½	......
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	152	151½
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	34	......
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	114	113
8000	25	25	— Halves	57	56½
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28½	......
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	14½	14¾
11136	20	20	— Preference	27	......
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	100	......
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	3½
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	109	108½
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 p ct	67	......
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	152	......
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	152	......
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	8½	......
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	33	32¾
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	103½	......
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	......	......
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	105	105
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	108	106
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20½	19½
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6¾	......
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	4½	......
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	5½	......
87522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 5 per ct ..	3½	......
144000	6¾	6¾	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	8⅝	8½
144000	6¾	6¾	— No. 2	8½	8¾
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	15
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct	......	......
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½l pct	......	......
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	130	129
60000	12½	12½	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	114	113½
81000	10	7½	— 4½ per cent Scrip	8½	......
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8¾	......
10000	50	6	GtWstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5pc	7½	......
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	......	103½
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	103½	......
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	103	102½
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20l	6½	......
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	152	......
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	154	......
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	9	......
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	11	......
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	14	......
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	......
87200	10	10	— New, 10l	11	10¾
172300	6	3	— 6l	3½	......
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	151	150½
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent	116	......
Stock	100	100	— 5½ per cent. pref.	122	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company	London T.	London F.
Stock	100	100	North British	117	......
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	25½	......
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	......	114½
19375	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	10¾	......
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 6 per cent	18	......
20000	25	25	South Devon	15	......
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	114	......
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20½	......
142395	...	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference	105	104
	17	5	— — —	5½	5½
62956	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10½	10
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	15½	......
30000	20	10	Dijon and Basancon	11	......
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	6½	6
50000	20	20	East Indian	25½	......
50000	20	1	— Extension	2½	2½
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	7½	......
66000 of 20l	20	14	Luxembourg	7½	7½
	10	10	— (Railway)	4½	4½
	5	3	— (Canal)	1½	......
25000	20	7½	Madras	9¾	......
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	8	......
400000	20	20	Northern of France	35½	35¾
280063	20	10	Paris and Lyons	28½	28¾
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	49	......
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	46	......
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	38	39½
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	9	......
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21	20
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9½	9½
26757	8⅓	8⅓	West Flanders	4¾	......
50000	20	10	Western of France	19½	20¾
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2½	2½
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	1	½
...	...	2	*Australasian	2	......
20000	20	5	*Australian	2½	2½
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	¼	¼
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 5l pm)	4½	— ..
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	½	......
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	48½	47½
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	2	1½
...	14	14	Copiapo	11	10¾
350000	100	100	*Copper Mines of England	70	......
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	33	......
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	3	2¾
20000	26	26	*General	16	......
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	2½	......
100000	1	1	Liberty	1	½
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	7	6¾
300000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	1½	1½
150000	1	1	Port Philip	½	......
7000	30	10¾	Santiago de Cuba	4½	4
50000	1	1	South Australian	1	......
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	8	......
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	4	4½
100000	1	½	West Mariposa	¼	¼
100000	1	1	Yuba	½	½

* Transferable by stampd deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Receipts. Passengers, parcels, &c. £ s d	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. £ s d	Total receipts. £ s d	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,923,992	26,721	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	July 30	1443 0 0	950 0 0	2393 0 0	2130	33	72	72
513,333	514,631	13,507	1	1½	2½	38s	Belfast & Ballymena	Aug 6	662 4 1	253 15 4	915 19 5	735	24	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	5	1½	1½	1½	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	7	1644 4 4	1097 18 5	2742 2 9	1702	83	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,259	35,805	3½	3½	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	July 31	4777 2 1	1266 9 11	6043 12 0	5464	79	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,454,640	40,981	...	...	5s	1½	Caledonian	31	......	......	10707 0 0	8918	51	189½	189½
4,339,332	4,228,878	44,462	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	Aug 7	......	......	6646 0 0	4305	69	94½	94½
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1½	2	2½	Dublin & Drogheda	6	1575 11 0	252 18 0	1828 9 0	1371	29	62½	53
670,000	457,200	76,200	7½	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	9	......	......	1762 0 10	1174	294	6	6
355,600	271,571	15,404	...	...	...	...	Dundee and Arbroath	7	394 7 6	300 10 6½	694 18 0½	612	41	16¾	16¾
866,599	644,149	20,779	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	7	486 1 9	436 12 11	922 14 8	924	30	31	31
1,381,200	1,241,900	19,733	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	July 24	443 18 3	414 4 0	858 2 3	869	13	66	68
3,591,691	3,244,380	36,453	3½	2¾	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	30	......	......	4731 6 1	4179	53	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,118,210	39,912	...	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	Aug 7	......	......	3470 7 11	3468	44	78	78
17,439,632	12,807,362	40,028	1½	½	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	7	12376 12 4	6634 6 0	19010 18 4	16259	59	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	1½	2½	2½	East Lancashire	7	3258 18 7	2645 17 3	5904 15 10	5042	72	81½	79
2,746,666	2,396,737	25,228	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	7	1869 13 4	1014 12 6	2884 5 10	2483	31	95	95
7,320,500	4,105,116	23,867	1½	2½	2	2½	Glasgow, South Western	July 30	......	......	4927 12 7	4248	28	171½	171½
10,804,466	10,372,840	36,910	...	...	2	2½	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	31	9736 0 0	7648 0 0	17384 0 0	12371	61	283	241½
4,922,910	3,772,470	20,066	...	3½	69s	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	Aug 6	5940 18 10	1305 10 9	7246 9 7	6292	39	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,535	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	7	......	......	26922 11 6	21296	84	319½	264
14,202,045	11,850,444	45,579	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	7	......	......	21390 19 0	19255	82	260	260
2,312,000	1,000,550	29,117	4½	5½	6½	7½	Lancaster & Carlisle	July 24	3437 0 0	2276 0 0	5713 0 0	4913	63	90	90
37,354,620	29,662,084	53,541	6	5½	5¾	5½	London & North Western, &c.	Aug 7	36058 16 7	24774 11 7	60833 8 2	56681	110	553¼	553¼
1,900,933	1,406,270	256,050	9s	11½s	35½s	35½s	London & Blackwall	7	1778 15 10	86 0 0	1864 15 10	1572	339	5¾	5¾
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	3½	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	6	15867 4 3	3076 9 4	18943 13 7	16571	108	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,670,034	34,269	3½	3½	4½	3½	London & South Western	6	16545 0 0	2434 0 0	18979 0 0	16056	79	253½	244½
9,309,532	7,705,663	45,866	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	7	4032 8 0½	4587 11 7	8619 19 7½	8303	50	167¾	157¾
19,862,160	18,136,289	36,349	2½	2	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	7	......	......	27036 0 0	23938	54	498¾	498¾
2,596,666	1,992,695	15,815	...	4	4	4½	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	7	......	......	3277 10 1	2320	26	126	126
754,660	671,862	18,456	4½	3½	3½	4	Monklands	6	......	......	928 5 9	750	25	37	37
1,776,000	1,83.,100	23,536	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	July 23	1118 0 0	1815 0 0	2933 0 0	2698	37	78½	60
4,640,666	4,475,108	30,041	2½	...	...	...	North British	Aug 7	2887 0 0	2055 0 0	4942 0 0	4457	33	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,865	21,404	...	1	31½s	34½s	North Staffordshire	...	......	......	......	......	...	232	222
1,939,333	1,667,906	33,358	7	5	24s	3½	Scottish Central	6	1443 10 8½	952 17 7	2396 8 3½	2538	48	50	50
800,000	653,557	20,423	...	...	15s	2	Scottish Midland Junction	6	428 3 5	426 19 9	885 3 2	669	28	32	32
1,628,000	1,425,098	29,842	2½	...	...	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	7	1053 11 6	1145 18 2	2199 9 8	2011	45	49	49
2,300,000	12,316,052	42,100	3	3½	61½s	61½s	South Eastern	July 30	16470 0 0	4211 0 0	20681 0 0	19013	71	288¼	288
2,583,166	2,070,291	42,100	...	...	1	22s	South Devon	31	2271 17 9	358 12 3	2630 10 0	2411	45	58	58
4,564,428	[illegible]	25,572	...	...	15s	2	South Wales	Aug 7	......	......	4150 7 7	2538	32	131	100½
2,000,000	1,726,998	21,400	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	July 23	......	......	1559 0 0	1210	20	77	77
11,134,600	1,130,642	23,066	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	Aug 6	......	......	2697 1 10	2678	67	40	40
23,028,406	12,384,677	20,337	...	...	...	...	Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	7	16456 2 5	15470 3 1	31926 5 6	26768	47	682	650

CLASSIFICATION of the EXPORTS of the chief ARTICLES of MANUFACTURE, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, HULL, and the CLYDE, from the 1st of January to the 2nd of July 1853, compared with the same periods of 1852.

Countries to which exported.	Cotton Twist and Yarn.				Thread and Sewing.				Plain Calicoes.		Printed and dyed Calicoes.		Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, and Lenos.				Other Plain Cotton Goods				Lace, Gauze, &c.				Counterpanes and Quilts.				Cotton Hosiery, Caps and Gloves.			
	1852		1853		1852		1853		1852	1853	1852	1853	1852		1853		1852		1853		1852		1853		1852		1853		1852		1853	
	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards	£.	Yards	£.	Yards	£.	Yards	£.	Yards	£.	Yards	£.	Yards	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	Doz.	£.	Doz.
British North America	45	396,921	41	296,871	9	99,154	...	160,876	3,465,482	6,118,497	8,704,964	12,343,523	187	44,968	141	155,497	...	64,561	...	104,057	503	58,791	100	501,302	20	13,576	22	9,015	3,055	32,300	2,896	36,299
British West Indies	...	64,744	...	923	35	16,660	80	18,781	5,824 803	4,363,147	7,354,452	5,319,485	80	347,705	...	259,515	...	26,468	...	60,682	31	242,209	...	74,910	80	6,261	5	4,285	522	10,368	388	11,470
Madras and Calcutta	...	8,488,094	..	8,997,038	...	41,117	...	48,293	75,528,311	83,162,259	10,512,435	18,638,534	...	200,374	20	629,454	...	29,722	...	218,364	...	356,530	...	299,637	4	7,466	...	2,078	78	4,841	19	16,881
Bombay	...	2,349,168	...	3,661,055	...	62,792	...	64,794	54,104,846	56,573,841	4,301,856	5,561,474	...	46,575	...	8,498	...	24,014	...	33,574	...	51,156	...	57,104	...	1,950	...	...	...	9,346	...	4,233
Ceylon	...	79,500	...	51,000	...	6,824	...	90	2,732,269	1,072,094	492,778	317,130	...	39,765	...	3,220	...	6,749	...	22,814	...	6,911	...	7,846	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	...	263
New South Wales	...	23,644	...	29,489	...	8,272	...	35,454	1,244,219	5,343,305	1,225.000	5,079,225	87	100,883	810	725,678	...	66,502	...	410,602	131	98,645	131	497,264	24	16,213	132	57,106	452	17,628	6,802	124,447
Van Diemen's Land	...	500	...	5,344	..	...	...	2,122	97,858	928,601	171,947	728,574	...	29,218	...	127,021	...	2,234	...	29,483	...	65,285	...	108,561	...	900	...	6,013	...	3,530	...	19,295
South Australia	...	4,799	...	8,484	...	828	...	4,072	132,869	891,239	129,745	739,485	...	12,174	...	28,775	...	585	...	12,640	...	58,460	...	78,163	...	1,196	...	4,361	...	1,134	143	8,712
Swan River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,264	29,064	17,522	19,110	...	248	...	...	...	635	...	438	...	180	...	...	...	351	...	144	...	397	...	304
New Zealand	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	70,727	129,284	64,510	54,568	...	6,240	...	7,170	...	1,600	...	3,238	...	1,920	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	502	...	319
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	892	1,385,711	2,016,888	1,164,648	3,023,165	...	19,610	...	67,947	...	26,126	...	21,220	...	246,805	...	15,170	32	436	...	20	84	1,069	1	2,345
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay	...	36,500	...	4,610	...	1,617	...	1,842	2,277,517	2,884,049	1,997,860	2,160,997	...	88,075	...	56,582	...	158,959	...	162,420	...	6,679	...	30,111	...	14,162	...	4,164	83	5,992	...	7,178
St Helena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,010	4,024	10,770	8,111	...	2,500	...	4,494	...	902	...	1,156	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	...	186
Guernsey and Jersey	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	56	15,140	...	5,040	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	...	56,300	...	47,141	...	33,002	...	23,061	4,693,178	7,591,625	3,194,462	4,354,412	25	7,708	...	48,038	...	...	...	80,119	...	166,699	...	871,890	...	12	...	150	...	1,659	...	2,165
Malta and Ionian Islands	...	773,355	...	913,265	...	28,515	...	6,306	6,066,543	6,179,243	1,541,053	1,310,555	...	5,891	...	22,415	...	7,240	...	7,925	...	24,050	...	34,100	...	606	...	286	...	460	...	391
France	...	47,461	...	60,362	...	17,800	...	30,456	612,797	264,730	911,469	762,250	...	84,095	...	39,363	...	61,171	...	32,757	...	1,436,549	...	1,305,586	...	346	...	33	...	521	...	1,947
Holland	...	10,208,302	...	9,083,108	...	83,714	...	53,248	7,012,072	6,792,864	6,391,114	6,827,306	...	58,117	...	63,092	...	52,157	...	23,524	...	6,867,733	...	7,265,895	...	149	...	133	...	3,759	...	3,525
Belgium	...	702,115	...	485,533	...	24,280	...	34,833	404,506	281,275	466,883	472,948	...	66,917	...	204,440	...	28,637	...	13,181	...	1,911,979	...	3,318,979	...	21	...	...	...	2,485	...	2,284
Germany, including Hanse Towns	...	16,783,458	...	17,192,985	...	135,455	...	135,014	8,735,781	8,884,385	13,269,127	14,096,523	...	122,877	...	127,019	...	53,947	...	30,598	...	20,190,914	...	18,594,298	...	9	...	10	...	2,270	...	1,417
Denmark	...	589,528	...	599,053	...	4,379	...	3,880	993,103	663,868	257,747	197,218	...	2,639	...	6,100	...	...	...	500	...	18,808	...	13,077	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	667
Sweden and Norway	...	549,859	...	448,398	...	11,221	...	10,751	306,078	327,521	349,647	591,296	...	4,557	...	3,334	...	363	...	866	...	171,523	...	73,949	...	50	...	6	...	4	...	252
Russia	...	698,630	...	549,265	...	1,350	...	3,680	499,492	680,285	191,876	255,015	...	4,791	...	6,000	...	313	...	5,379	...	1,030,823	...	327,989	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	...	106
Spain	...	269,081	...	6,630	...	6,025	...	5,848	573,180	299,863	1,578,752	672,040	...	84,582	...	90,115	...	75,088	...	140,861	...	143,100	...	272,138	...	4	...	...	...	849	...	6,153
Portugal	...	395,714	...	444,626	...	70,140	...	44,472	18,847,299	16,739,306	6,545,843	6,797,427	...	15,865	...	15,446	...	10,647	...	27,693	...	32,774	...	137,445	...	133	...	204	...	819	...	938
Naples and Sicily	1736	3,670,678	2000	3,684,467	...	85,661	...	30,451	4,668,838	2,898,027	3,807,355	2,106,323	...	11,552	...	26,022	...	130,458	...	153,816	...	526,308	...	822,726	...	1,017	...	78	...	2,745	...	24
Austria, including Trieste & Venice	...	2,647,547	...	1,980,894	...	28,830	...	32,977	6,235,178	5,683,836	2,669,715	2,171,066	...	370	...	24,998	...	33,355	...	22,921	...	25,025	...	7,560	...	160	...	352	...	1,285	...	110
Tusc. & Sardinia, inc. Genoa & Leghorn	...	2,092,625	...	2,664,597	...	150,192	...	200,899	7,196,771	8,283,541	7,050,899	9,849,488	...	26,825	...	87,228	...	526,293	...	501,956	...	1,906,804	...	2,210,046	...	572	...	959	...	826	...	1,325
Papal Territories	...	1,934,100	...	1,443,605	...	2,460	...	2,200	1,232,056	1,041,766	1,375,842	2,142,186	...	...	...	...	...	19,696	...	116,646	...	...	...	4,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madeira	...	240	...	260	...	1,095	...	376	259,707	239,382	180,248	218,421	...	28,129	...	20,734	...	474	...	140	...	...	...	3,563	...	50	...	144	...	710	...	377
United States	...	51,361	...	215,389	...	693,058	186	990,544	9,664,721	28,059,299	24,576,262	53,956,419	2171	1,364,629	4812	1,895,223	...	538,235	...	1,669,140	2170	4,776,938	...	7,853,759	...	16,408	20	24,533	2,327	249979	1,570	465,748
Mexico	...	1,040	...	179,744	...	5,698	...	175,547	454,985	5,787,616	2,274,764	7,467,594	...	117,892	...	63,091	...	9,349	...	16,129	...	819,558	...	350,505	...	258	...	2,766	...	5,602	...	8,766
St Domingo	...	...	...	...	...	4,056	...	4,616	639,547	409,121	1,101,239	896,725	...	500	...	6,700	...	2,286	...	2,460	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	...	234
Cuba	...	8,619	...	...	...	40,108	...	102,357	2,696,031	3,237,104	3,872,393	6,097,455	...	191,298	...	169,486	...	3,960	...	10,347	...	905,584	...	443,016	...	3,300	...	1,362	...	16,263	410	19,813
St Thomas	...	...	...	98,173	...	30,957	...	17,301	3,277,927	2,228,141	3,782,319	2,829,396	...	62,540	...	6,350	...	5,188	...	...	...	10,950	...	51,246	...	3,952	...	39	160	2,491	...	948
Curaçoa	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	1,969	125,280	436,904	98,285	445,659	...	...	...	10,900	...	...	...	...	...	31,937	...	66,611	...	...	...	412	...	94	...	599
Honduras	...	36,975	...	54,880	...	13,970	...	8,914	4,099,261	1,833,900	3,629,536	2,044,297	...	17,228	...	6,790	...	...	...	51	...	170,293	...	71,008	...	160	...	80	...	1,515	...	1,185
Colombia	...	1,789	...	58,700	...	67,737	...	48,555	4,271,920	6,182,719	7,631,868	10,306,356	...	37,560	...	56,472	...	4,678	...	2,310	...	336,317	...	399,267	...	...	...	36	...	3,212	...	5,419
Brazil	...	2,713	...	7,484	...	123,493	...	129,047	27,536,841	29,493,081	22,506,731	30,110,479	100	352,790	16	319,858	...	40,235	...	11,846	...	668,655	...	238,868	...	64,390	...	42,320	...	60,701	...	25,744
La Plata	...	11,600	...	12,000	...	95,910	...	37,426	12,594,871	2,461,934	8,593,895	8,511,651	...	56,066	...	28,668	...	72	...	13,314	...	162,710	...	232,826	...	2,252	...	3,660	...	27,795	...	22,816
Chili and Peru	...	200	...	34,100	...	139,532	...	170,716	14,597,219	17,053,927	13,730,578	22,845,021	...	32,966	...	107,606	...	111,795	...	156,221	...	658,843	...	1,559,417	...	920	...	2,957	...	45,474	152	74,589
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Syria and Palestine	...	1,026,900	...	510,956	...	...	...	1,790	11,586,570	6,631,393	7,976,791	3,745,143	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey & Greece, inc. Syra & Smyrna	460	4,862,107	...	3,952,866	...	17,573	...	35,095	24,292,710	27,688,099	15,422,327	17,733,945	...	191,340	...	37,020	...	33,876	...	45,905	...	92,080	...	184,182	...	87	...	72	...	1,143	...	744
Egypt	...	471,834	...	481,103	...	5,100	...	6,760	8,988,267	6,260,542	2,551,868	1,719,189	...	3,000	...	600	...	2,100	...	15,525	...	87,249	...	42,761	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	2,640,801	...	4,907,793	...	6,300	...	7,519	58,672,119	71,314,378	4,918,830	4,628,647	...	9,120	...	...	...	11,169	...	83,632	...	15,400	...	40,600	...	...	...	112	...	576	...	212
Java, Singapore, & Philippine Islands	...	1,144,321	...	1,654,714	...	61,765	...	66,549	28,232,117	31,256,709	12,458,134	13,398,926	...	148,800	...	10,329	...	31,564	...	10,000	...	67,192	...	117,270	...	...	...	...	10	2,597	...	4,597
Aden	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,355	46,433	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	...	480	385	357	...	840	...	1,089	752,141	1,670,742	4,101,834	9,099,946	...	6,012	...	6,561	...	34,764	...	130,280	...	...	...	11,429	...	...	...	370	...	230	...	411
Azores	...	141,215	...	10,038	...	1,270	...	1,823	728,126	677,643	266,026	322,691	...	5,600	...	204	...	13,376	...	716	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	834	...	300	...	421
Teneriffe and Canary	...	2,322	...	3,734	...	2,929	...	6,598	560,317	1,208,301	345,262	981,233	...	3,327	...	32,745	...	2,495	...	37,944	...	1,000	...	16,656	...	536	...	482	...	187	...	1,635
Coast of Africa, including Algiers	...	672	...	14,162	...	5,412	...	700	2,291,361	3,161,350	3,651,260	76,830	...	18,800	...	8,300	...	61,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Seas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	41,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...
Total	2241	63,496,407	2424	64,553,936	44	2,268,123	236	2,774,215	430,794,832	476,807,180	228,436,897	300,168,766	2650	4,077,008	5799	5,330,633	...	2,415,238	...	4,443,320	2704	44,443,826	231	48,623,162	130	140436	179	170635	7,111	526855	12381	889,902

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS, &c.
[Continued.]

From London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 2nd of July, 1852 and 1853.

Countries to which exported.	Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs, plain & printed.				Tapes, Bobbins, &c.				Cotton & Linen Cloth Mixed.				Cotton Goods Unenumerated.		Linens, British and Irish. (Part by value and part by quantity.)				Woollen and Worsted Yarns.				Woollens and Cottons Mixed.		Kerseymeres.		Long and Short Cloths.		Stuffs, Woollen and Worsted.	
	1852		1853		1852		1853		1852		1853		1852		1852		1853		1852		1853		1852		1852		1852		1852		1853	
	L.	Doz.	L.	Doz.	L.	Doz.	L.	Doz.	L.	Yards	L.	Yards	L.	L.	L.	Yards	L.	Yards	L.	lbs.	L.	lbs.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.
British North America	101	5,323	604	3,300	18	...	...	249	2	26,391	...	13,067	30,947	47,800	6,313	1,211,408	7,252	2,025,156	16	6,606	...	16,072	51,190	33,988	1,485	729	11,750	14,248	83,735	131,583
British West Indies	439	6,235	1,664	4,390	9	200	...	...	...	48,815	...	86,246	7,752	7,765	24,404	2,062,212	16,187	1,311,584	...	4,148	...	...	3,019	2,283	50	30	1,735	1,304	2,101	8,317
Madras and Calcutta	...	736	...	1,129	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,030	...	7,228	2,784	8,856	2,389	28,846	4,238	89,985	...	365	...	19,973	2,937	6,452	1,302	82	9,887	5,969	21,329	34,238
Bombay	...	1,433	...	1,594	...	200	...	600	...	730	...	...	1,903	1,384	1,474	54,488	2,174	26,732	...	100	...	...	2,192	3,583	...	...	3,434	3,710	16,754	19,888
Ceylon	...	2,664	...	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	257	1,300	60	3,504	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	208	...	506	300
New South Wales	70	4,382	744	9,732	...	...	...	1,142	...	4,647	...	10,698	3,518	31,738	22,741	284,052	42,623	900,860	...	...	...	420	6,830	48,971	80	1,043	6,456	40,760	17,281	125,032
Van Diemen's Land	...	...	...	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,170	33	15	2,225	...	13,129	4,154	...	...	...	...	675	8,265	480	339	1,437	7,550	2,222	9,945
South Australia	...	21	15	2,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	80	4,064	2,499	6,300	6,433	71,698	...	...	...	90	803	5,677	...	50	952	2,167	967	9,936
Swan River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	185	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	...	...	38	142	280	213
New Zealand	...	28	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	689	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	192	...	...	336	461	570	765
Mauritius	...	649	50	2,406	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	77	326	1,959	8,780	1,649	7,575	...	...	...	...	358	1,423	...	62	442	282	2,154	1,855
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay	...	3,928	...	4,126	...	...	...	184	...	2,530	...	6,916	356	79	5,142	8,893	7,296	1,000	...	232	...	36	2,326	3,072	779	794	8,846	8,196	12,657	18,983
St Helena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	126	...	94	71
Guernsey and Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	144	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	65	248
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	85,226	1,378	224,276	...	...	...	190	966	11,139	...	...	...	...	6,138	29,542
Malta and Ionian Islands	25	22,336	...	9,041	...	220	...	...	...	3,200	...	35,220	847	1,433	159	87,219	80	190,283	...	...	...	677	932	1,934	...	...	200	...	1,466	2,743
France	...	1,120	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	4,420	...	4,000	106	172	42,056	55,932	50,028	10,502	...	31,024	...	10,588	14,852	15,552	...	694	261	13	6,138	29,542
Holland	...	12,653	...	6,001	...	240	...	...	...	24,019	...	180	923	717	770	160,479	1,063	207,117	...	866,736	...	1,110,059	28,685	33,640	99	103	2,147	803	32,569	11,722
Belgium	...	1,123	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	8,972	...	3,978	317	265	982	7,982	1,192	19,899	...	195,433	...	197,284	40,509	28,305	...	385	1,413	1,823	128,852	132,963
Germany, including Hanse Towns	100	4,670	...	1,718	...	...	...	1,009	...	...	...	...	196	117	5,397	986,428	8,037	1,916,749	...	3,667,849	...	2,632,541	76,586	68,449	208	306	1,225	4,347	47,766	44,314
Denmark	...	1,233	...	424	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	14,267	2,979	4,920	614	84,889	322	145,535	...	10,359	...	7,076	2,546	1,523	...	...	1,065	3,289	267,329	259,785
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	...	800	59	35	923	109,186	606	92,950	...	4,611	...	4,911	1,653	2,786	31	...	650	509	2,130	2,780
Russia	...	38	...	924	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	301	546	202	5,101	52	7,490	...	465,136	...	515,089	987	884	...	...	324	135	25,114	19,905
Spain	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	...	225	516	1,079	26,873	173,515	31,839	261,871	...	12,285	...	10,714	3,328	1,269	11	...	759	100	4,830	3,794
Portugal	...	18,602	...	9,542	...	...	...	...	...	19,390	...	13,009	680	572	402	459,034	33	373,736	...	290	...	4,754	4,128	4,384	...	...	2,085	90	30,355	33,926
Naples and Sicily	...	13,174	120	3,802	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	53	611	652	317	522,160	847	341,338	...	4,313	...	588	30,890	12,746	...	...	...	50	23,432	19,217
Austria, including Trieste and Venice	...	26,635	...	5,394	...	...	...	...	...	34,897	...	23,032	715	925	546	161,949	182	132,293	...	...	...	955	7,015	5,764	...	...	...	...	19,200	11,087
Tusc & Sardinia, inc. Genoa & Leghorn	...	5,776	...	1,742	...	...	...	...	...	4,250	...	11,853	903	372	1,132	543,855	441	703,497	...	45,266	...	13,527	32,958	43,915	...	...	...	...	6,424	6,606
Papal Territories	...	4,356	...	4,841	...	...	...	...	...	40,212	...	87,962	1,012	2,757	...	85,047	...	164,578	...	...	...	...	4,228	5,501	...	...	...	160	31,178	42,298
Madeira	...	7,115	...	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,183	3,131
United States	...	541	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	3,652	...	666	75	293	11,276	18,056,287	74,947	26,048,434	...	136,746	...	205,589	505,871	612,998	587	850	1,646	712	673	1,336
Mexico	1,220	111,900	4,500	99,369	...	...	...	980	...	239,969	...	1,153,354	37,524	71,486	...	925,766	...	1,410,603	...	...	...	...	151	72	14	40	1,511	1,957	395,973	844,393
St Domingo	...	4,275	...	34,655	...	150	...	...	...	8,929	...	7,232	994	1,679	199	1,086,387	110	731 463	...	...	...	...	3,311	2,733	...	...	...	...	11,993	18,240
Cuba	15	4,199	200	6,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	188	1,021	4,256,162	174	4,260,787	...	147	...	...	392	170	...	...	...	...	1,388	864
St Thomas	...	5,091	1,180	10,173	...	...	...	...	...	76,364	...	316,451	1,236	5,033	19	1,458,769	8	1,261,283	...	...	...	...	1,312	1,137	...	...	...	35	8,483	11,282
Curaçoa	60	2,377	...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	22,328	...	14,813	214	722	...	38,729	1	119 379	...	...	...	...	451	136	...	...	...	...	1,962	2,923
Honduras	...	...	10	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	29	169,054	6	68,849	...	...	...	...	90	139	...	...	...	...	78	256
Colombia	...	6,342	...	5,526	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	...	170	680	...	1,962,043	2,590	1,657,941	...	...	...	...	96	79	...	...	...	...	4,451	897
Brazil	1,017	88,964	295	64,907	...	...	...	240	...	16,300	...	21,794	1,168	1,702	16,766	6,495,704	6,697	2,366,162	...	...	...	...	1,523	1,063	...	20	...	...	20,650	20,112
La Plata	...	26,159	220	17,779	...	...	...	...	...	161,354	...	239,446	6,345	10,887	1,548	1,129,609	606	244.182	...	...	...	...	21,051	28,566	70	...	...	5	60	92,959	96,944
Chili and Peru	120	30,155	54	53,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,127	1,496	1,060	202	2,663,526	8,834	3,637,946	...	450	...	1,080	20,085	33,865	123	...	...	319	170,507	132,702
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,247	...	4,881	1,797	3,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,587	27,263	...	...	...	523	126,955	201,727
Syria and Palestine	...	950	...	14,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	700	...	4,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey & Greece, inc. Syra & Smyrna	...	11,123	...	7,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	1,093	1,152	70,579	859	79,283	...	...	...	...	108	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	1,833	...	1,683	...	...	...	...	...	2,187	...	10,449	268	175	...	158,415	...	40,089	...	...	...	...	3,356	2,824	...	...	...	...	2,079	3,185
China	...	2,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	5	1,036	200,162	918	47,051	...	48	...	...	285	...	...	...	...	100	8,247	11,383
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands	66	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	822	2,124	214	159,988	89	159,473	...	...	...	...	431	320	13	...	...	...	1,572	300
Aden	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,478	1,465	...	...	56,491	22,902	170,345	117,745
West Coast of Africa	...	2,942	...	5,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	578	413	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	18,767	12,494
Azores	...	3,057	...	1,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	30	269	3,306	156	188	...	60	...	292	284	358	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teneriffe and Canary	...	2,986	...	4,644	...	60	...	...	...	870	...	4,778	...	15	2,234	...	5,011	...	...	...	...	...	75	249	...	...	305	402	498	1,601
Coast of Africa, including Algiers	...	150	...	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	...	220	...	...	16	...	126	480	3,490	...	59	228	455	2,358	3,110
Cape Verde Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	124	266	890	1,179
South Seas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	2,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	735	120	145
Total	3,232	460,032	9,656	427,162	27	1,070	...	4,915	982	767,477	...	2,165,125	111,472	217,911	189,139	45,973,353	300,916	51,342,840	16	5,452,213	...	4,752,638	889 044	1,066,916	5,332	5,586	117,522	122,103	1,838,087	2,467,973

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS, &c.
[Continued.]

From London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of Jan. to the 2nd of July 1852 and 1853.

Countries to which exported.	Heavy Woollens.		Shawls, (Woollen.)		Flannels and Blanketting.		Hosiery, Woollen and Worsted.		Woollens Unenumerated.		Total of Woollens.		Silks, and Silk and Cotton, and Silk and Worsted mixed.			
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852		1853	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.
British North America	17,016	20,740	7,288	17,130	13,569	16,099	2,462	2,856	14,466	17,328	202,961	254,701	...	22,228	...	29,564
British West Indies	512	287	223	135	1,766	2,134	885	561	2,831	1,163	20,203	16,214	...	2,462	...	2,205
Madras and Calcutta	1,455	1,140	157	303	4,735	5,598	2,042	1,771	1,689	2,255	45,533	57,808	...	3,267	...	4,259
Bombay	721	22	173	...	1,465	740	658	650	835	500	26,236	29,093	...	1,228	...	1,865
Ceylon	15	10	70	100	167	128	100	14	...	...	1,281	552	...	348	...	15
New South Wales	4,399	24,606	2,706	25,023	9,311	62,440	4,459	41,794	2,008	7,964	54,100	377,633	...	20,761	...	145,234
Van Diemen's Land	639	6,208	279	1,963	1,151	7,698	878	6,529	...	...	7,761	48,497	...	3,636	...	14,053
South Australia	164	2,521	76	2,958	1,573	7,623	816	4,307	...	1,535	5,352	36,176	...	2,524	...	13,001
Swan River	68	52	51	30	155	372	107	83	...	...	722	917	...	54	...	73
New Zealand	141	44	...	128	4,128	4,326	160	42	...	...	6,463	5,988	...	121	...	409
Mauritius	55	20	246	213	253	187	40	1,472	334	...	2,782	5,484	...	80	...	313
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay	1,732	3,489	644	844	7,223	8,782	2,278	3,276	128	321	35,613	44,762	...	4,855	...	4,321
St Helena	20	4	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	272	92	...	88	...	11
Guernsey and Jersey	66	16	...	...	...	12	...	...	60	...	266	276	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	73	56	420	266	229	5	112	441	380	1,342	8,508	42,791	...	383	...	1,708
Malta and Ionian Islands	9	...	...	114	20	71	106	98	99	13	2,892	4,986	...	402	...	139
France	832	2,168	1,102	597	544	403	81	399	...	3[illegible]	51,627	30,068	...	73,734	...	102,226
Holland	4,555	3,229	251	394	187	196	30	302	12,287	3,206	176,959	175,856	...	32,668	...	37,343
Belgium	2,043	2,256	541	802	372	65	55	304	102	2,328	92,613	83,106	...	18,718	...	14,176
Germany, including Hanse Towns	1,087	1,889	1,378	846	188	234	792	186	24,462	7,014	372,995	341,998	...	12,530	...	18,435
Denmark	28	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	137	6,138	5,413	...	1,024	...	517
Sweden and Norway	47	6	1	16	35	319	81	48	1,629	676	28,915	22,888	...	40	...	49
Russia	612	330	26	...	50	...	...	...	1,712	445	8,976	5,553	...	79	...	328
Spain	1,722	2,927	127	705	115	11	347	6	...	350	38,360	39,298	...	3,935	...	3,726
Portugal	3,430	3,804	...	77	...	84	30	27	376	996	31,396	28,639	...	232	...	2,313
Naples and Sicily	437	466	102	80	3	25	554	539	...	92	41,186	24,975	...	4,125	...	1,038
Austria, including Trieste and Venice	331	375	642	290	...	20	...	1,611	...	...	14,412	14,666	...	1,400	...	458
Tusc. & Sardinia, inc. Genoa & Leghorn	1,354	1,441	797	768	33	105	1,464	792	328	178	68,109	89,654	...	6,604	...	13,616
Papal Territories	90	27	687	270	...	...	155	147	...	...	8,343	9,086	...	1,610	...	734
Madeira	278	266	117	122	34	96	82	90	...	...	2,998	2,655	...	50	...	...
United States	38,545	99,776	24,414	90,823	92,091	211,204	29,089	44,737	11,331	37,753	1,099,412	1,944,461	...	144,063	...	328,065
Mexico	72	434	...	...	29	...	60	795	...	2,612	15,465	24,804	...	2,169	...	3,735
St Domingo	...	...	135	...	15	...	37	...	310	573	2,267	1,609	...	38	...	81
Cuba	770	453	...	...	2,342	2,169	631	545	606	1,420	14,179	17,016	...	9,585	...	5,578
St Thomas	41	29	...	2	512	...	71	251	384	...	3,431	3,341	...	247	...	795
Curaçoa	...	...	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	17	168	446	...	50	...	50
Honduras	35	122	23	135	36	232	206	180	70	4	4,917	1,649	...	369	...	390
Colombia	68	54	55	191	1,184	282	238	90	171	2,974	23,289	25,182	...	304	...	1,240
Brazil	13,221	11,656	5,104	7,068	10,207	7,264	2,217	1,665	8,961	11,659	231,338	206,839	...	5,210	...	7,376
La Plata	4,029	6,143	1,535	1,329	1,515	715	2,376	1,506	13,657	12,691	136,334	153,453	...	7,736	...	10,979
Chili and Peru	16,755	15,621	2,365	3,968	262	1,134	1,249	1,691	22,476	17,789	186,649	209,668	...	16,378	...	19,965
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria and Palestine	...	...	...	15	...	96	...	81	...	21	2,187	3,678	...	40	...	77
Turkey & Greece, inc. Syra & Smyrna	488	3,890	25	327	900	172	160	269	25	...	13,261	18,945	...	926	...	1,374
Egypt	161	190	...	...	21	...	10	68	...	...	2,049	555	...	95	...	15
China	463	625	173	...	2,115	2,261	54	279	1,268	2,750	231,780	146,823	...	101	...	33
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands	20	164	...	...	463	189	...	574	867	316	21,863	15,232	...	276	...	1,097
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	6	264	90	20	63	427	353	1,214	40	200	1,639	4,486	...	166	...	1,062
Azores	132	444	106	84	213	23	...	56	...	...	3,113	4,419	...	68	...	189
Teneriffe and Canary	35	251	18	95	263	866	...	115	...	...	1,740	6,321	...	77	...	228
Coast of Africa, including Algiers	90	107	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	1,553	1,017	...	56	...	100
Cape Verde Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Seas	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	...	...	...	...
Total	118,963	218,620	52,207	158247	159,645	344,082	57,112	122,318	124,827	138,877	2,362,679	4,644,722	...	407,148	...	793,531

From London and the Clyde from the 1st of Jan. to the 2nd of July 1852 and 1853.

Countries to which exported.	Copper.		Iron.		Lead.		Spelter.		Tin Plates.		Tin.		Steel.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
British North America	209	28	74,528	108,822	544	595	242	375	1,797	1,172	101	418	431	607
British West Indies	2,595	2,114	15,372	15,308	362	1,129	114	183	1,786	1,527	49	46	18	26
Madras and Calcutta	18,332	32,303	42,432	54,682	2,634	1,735	568	1,459	2,428	2,161	423	...	1,138	775
Bombay	20,980	7,046	12,643	10,524	1,228	1,200	21	202	2,869	536	...	39	...	230
Ceylon	860	...	2,392	2,326	100	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
New South Wales	1,139	1,188	14,947	48,095	761	4,404	194	5,192	3,601	5,267	172	242	683	696
Van Diemen's Land	...	...	1,633	2,453	236	494	30	153	957	790	97	12	600	219
South Australia	...	7	2,584	6,387	118	...	88	3,423	100	1,386	...	690	...	139
Swan River	...	...	83	766	...	25	...	180	...	203	...	...	5	16
New Zealand	449	1,117	330	35	58	...	8	153	157	5	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	4,415	4,198	8,376	8,680	495	991	23	...	2,248	3,650	...	...	9	68
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay	60	249	4,609	6,092	1,905	397	547	946	626	1,048	291	12	75	5
St Helena	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guernsey and Jersey	335	299	641	515	204	110	21	14	...	...	4	2	177	239
Gibraltar	550	830	3,891	3,006	...	37	...	...	283	63	476	120	25	...
Malta and Ionian Islands	1,718	8,140	...	230	95	...	85	...	1,807	25	1,014	...	27	...
France	18,066	14,904	16,144	38,313	1,266	6,297	...	220	...	42	338	836	2,747	1,930
Holland	15,369	8,427	12,588	14,086	54	...	315	51	8,587	5,442	933	800	201	...
Belgium	34,527	35,723	466	...	935	630	25	4	412	110	253	1[illegible]0	2,008	786
Germany, including Hanse Towns	14,855	11,282	32,532	41,808	1,383	30	207	...	13,809	6,752	1,115	2,709	259	137
Denmark	119	...	4,952	9,407	17	...	...	120	230	602	37	5,295	18	35
Sweden and Norway	530	324	1,347	2,810	134	7	2	...	1,229	518	308	100	76	14
Russia	...	5	...	...	1,555	460	...	...	2,433	816	6,466	4,766	...	...
Spain	5,186	529	8,816	25,083	...	...	...	...	6,520	2,672	818	859	616	1,039
Portugal	2,096	3,594	7,938	11,942	266	533	12	78	1,293	1,594	587	1,364	30	...
Naples and Sicily	3,726	6,724	453	2,668	...	14	203	80	775	90	1,245	884	70	...
Austria, including Trieste and Venice	2,698	431	4,222	1,780	...	...	...	6	2,856	3,398	425	476	95	84
Tusc. & Sardinia, inc. Genoa & Leghorn	6,474	6,691	3,917	16,097	66	...	106	...	5,500	1,163	594	849	7	78
Papal Territories	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	108	...	...
Madeira	...	...	670	27	...	...	30	25	103	48	...	160	...	...
United States	190	15,500	138,308	237,270	37,650	35,675	247	19,396	3,180	33,605	145	56	1,003	571
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Domingo	...	120	1,368	50	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	400	...	19,775	9,204	...	...	30	475	248	700	...	...	80	...
St Thomas	1,011	...	1,861	2,006	...	...	115	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Curaçoa	...	...	...	1,187	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	1,048	...	26	99	...	...	...	...	10	51	...	...	...	...
Colombia	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	10	...	70	...	...	...	...
Brazil	18,718	10,653	10,537	10,043	883	100	...	...	1,380	2,802	294	466	124	32
La Plata	155	820	1,165	640	128	491	1,333	...	80	160	40	200	15	...
Chili and Peru	...	5	3,388	5,594	...	35	100	60	407	225	...	...	...	36
Falkland Islands	...	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria and Palestine	690	...	197	...	146	...	...	...	536	...	230	20	...	...
Turkey & Greece, inc. Syra & Smyrna	1,564	790	447	...	440	160	148	1,213	2,320	280	5,262	4,159	52	...
Egypt	25	3,470	17,047	4,856	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...
China	1,023	6,470	4,956	260	14,624	14,509	...	...	2,789	2,250	...	...	...	...
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands	7,703	3,255	5,411	2,999	672	...	100	...	940	30	...	...	6	162
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	166	434	1,058	1,264	356	861	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	7
Azores	...	...	57	220	64	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	15	19
Teneriffe and Canary	127	...	256	661	6	10	13	39	53	233	...	...	18	...
Coast of Africa, including Algiers	995	55	316	50	...	...	...	...	141	88	180	...	...	...
Cape Verde Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Seas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	188,585	186,436	485,449	708,638	69,370	71,064	4,909	34,196	75,500	82,066	21,904	25,872	10,687	7,973

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	under ½ oz s d	not exc. ½ oz s d
Aden	*a*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast of	...	*a*1 0
Alexandria	*b*1 8	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	*b*1 3	
Algeria	*b*0 10	
Ascension	...	*a*1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	*a*1 0
Austrian dominions	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	*b*1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	*b*1 3	
Azores	...	*a*1 10
— via Portugal	...	*a*1 9
Baden	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 3	
Bavaria	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Belgium	*b*0 6	
— via France (closed mail)	*b*0 6	
— via Holland	...	*a*0 8
Belgrade	...	*a*b0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Hamburg	*a*b1 4	
Berbice	...	1 2
Bermuda	...	1 0
Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 3	
Bolivia	...	*a*2 0
Brazil	...	*a*1 8
Bremen	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Brunswick	...	*b*0 9
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
Buenos Ayres	...	*a*1 0
California	...	*a*b2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*a*b1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	*a*1 0
Cape de Verde Islands	...	*a*1 10
Canada	...	1 2
— via Halifax	...	1 0
Canary Islands	...	*a*1 10
Ceylon	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton, or the Cape	...	1 0
Chili	...	*a*2 0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	*a*b1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Constantinople	...	*b*1 1

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